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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1873. NO. 150.

FIRST EDITION.

INAUGURATION

President Grant Enters Upon His Second Term.

UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY.

The Inaugural Address.

Magnificent Military Review.

The Ball at Night.

DELUGE OF PYROTECHNICS.

COLD WEATHER INTERFERES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1873.

The Inauguration.

The second inauguration of Ulysses S. Grant as President of the United States passed off with great eclat, and in every way was an honor to the occasion and to the man. Notwithstanding the visitation of a polar wave, which brought an unseasonably low temperature and a bitter wind, the fourth of March broke forth upon a city in holiday attire. From early morn the streets were crowded with pedestrians. Transient guests, chaperoned by their resident friends, and bevies of young ladies added brightness to our principal thoroughfares. The crimson and blue uniforms of the visiting military organizations, which swarmed the halls and corridors of all our public buildings yesterday, enlivening the promenades and the august halls of the Capitol even by their presence, appeared to-day in a different role as part and parcel of the grand procession of honor which escorted the President to the Capitol. With such a guard pride would indeed be a pardonable offense. Here they were from all parts of the Union, North and South, alike united in doing honor to the occasion, and forming by joint efforts such a spectacle as will stand always bright in the memory of those who witnessed it.

As the President was his own successor, it was necessary that he should be at the Capitol at least an hour before the close of the session, in order to affix his signature to bills passing at the last moment. In the case of the election of a new person, this would be the duty of the retiring officer. To enable the President elect to fulfill his obligations as President, it was necessary that the procession should move at an earlier hour than would otherwise have been necessary.

The extreme cold weather occasioned some delay in the military getting under arms. Some minutes, however, before the hour of moving the troops already arrived in the city marched from their headquarters to the localities designated as the place of formation for their respective divisions.

The Duquesne Greys, of Pittsburgh, with their fine band, having passed the night in Baltimore, arrived on the ground just before the head of the procession started. The men of this eminently fine organization, as it marched along the lines to the assigned position, were much applauded for their martial bearing and the precision of their step.

Almost punctually at the hour the head of the column began to move in the order designated in the general instructions of the Grand Marshal yesterday.

The order of march for the troops from the circle to the Capitol was in column of companies for the infantry, of sections for the mounted artillery and of platoons for the cavalry, all at full distance. Orders having been previously given to the police force, Pennsylvania avenue along the entire line of march was cleared of vehicles and people.

As the procession moved down this broad and well-paved thoroughfare the pageant presented was one of the most magnificent description. Temporary seats erected for the use of spectators, balconies and windows were densely packed with ladies and gentlemen, while on the sidewalks were crowds of restless pedestrians. The excessive cold and high wind were not sufficient to freeze out the enthusiasm of the people, though it was excessively trying. Each battalion passed along headed by a superb band. The applause and waving of handkerchiefs were general. The Cadets, with their soldierly carriage; the Middies, with their elegant howitzer batteries; the heavy artillery, stalwart, muscular men; the lively uniform of the Marines, with their excellent band; the City Troop of Philadelphia, well mounted, and looking the picture of the dignity of warlike seriousness; the Duquesne Greys, of Pittsburgh; the Washington Greys and State Fencibles, of Philadelphia; the Third regiment of New Jersey—in fact, all the troops were an honor to the soldiery, regular or volunteer, of the republic.

As the President passed along there was an eager rush to get a glimpse of the great soldier and citizen. He occupied an open barouche, drawn by four horses, and was accompanied by Senators Cragin, Logan and Bayard, who constituted the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Senate. At the foot of Capitol Hill the President left the procession, and driving to the east front by the north side of the Capitol, alighted at the east door of the Senate wing and proceeded to his private room, where he received and signed bills until a few minutes before twelve o'clock.

In the meantime the procession wound around the south side of the Capitol. On approaching the east front, when about half way up the acclivity, the columns of companies of each infantry and cavalry organization changed to columns of fours, and the mounted artillery changed from columns of sections to columns of pieces. The infantry reaching the southeast angle of the Capitol filed into the open space before the east front, in parallel lines of battalion, in line of battle. The lines massed upon each other in the closest practicable order. The corps of Naval Cadets occupied the open space on and in front of New Jersey avenue, at the south end of the Capitol, and came into battery with their howitzers and awaited the orders of the Grand Marshal for firing a national salute of thirty-seven guns. Light Battery A, Second Artillery, passed by A street south of First street east and A street north, entirely around east Capitol square, and came into battery on the open space north of the Capitol, where the battery awaited the orders of the Grand Marshal for firing a salute of twenty-one guns. The cavalry followed the light battery, halting on A street north, the head of the column not passing the north entrance of the east front of the Capitol. The civic portion of the procession massed between the troops and east Capitol square. While the procession was forming outside, legislative business was being rushed through inside the Capitol.

At eleven o'clock precisely the doors of the Senate wing of the building were thrown open to persons having tickets. The galleries had been divided off so as to have the different colors of tickets to indicate certain seats. By this means great confusion was prevented. Those holding senatorial, diplomatic or representative tickets were assigned to their appropriate portion of the galleries. On the floor a large number of extra chairs had been placed between the rows of Senators' desks and in the rear, for the accommodation of various officials. The first to arrive were Generals Sherman and Sheridan, with their respective staffs, also General Howard. Next came a delegation of officers of the navy, consisting of Admirals Porter, Goldsborough, Sands, Bailey, Case and Reynolds.

At twenty-five minutes before twelve the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Blaque Bey, the dean or senior in date of commission, arrived in a body and were escorted to seats. All these gentlemen, representing every nation on the globe, in treaty relations with the United States—from France, the oldest, to Japan, the youngest on the list of our diplomatic acquaintances—were arrayed in the habiliments of ceremonies used in the presence of the rulers of their countries. As they were seated in several rows the display was truly brilliant. Gold and silver embroidery, masses of decorations and orders glittered from the breasts of the representatives of the greater monarchial powers. Blaque Bey, with the entire breast of his coat laden with embroidery in gold, a broad ribbon across his shoulders, and wearing the Turkish fez, looked as one might expect to see the Minister of that Oriental potentate, the Sublime Porte. Sir Edward Thornton, the English; Baron Lederer, the Austrian and Senor Borges, the Brazilian Minister, were particularly brilliant in their finery. When we looked about us and saw the funeral swallow-tail of our republican legislators and rulers, the contrast was quite marked. In the Diplomatic Corps an attaché of the Austrian Legation appeared in the full uniform of an officer of the Hungarian Guard Mobile, and was the most admired of all for his gay attire.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Chase, entered in their court robes, and were seated on the right, in front of the President's desk. By this time the chamber was comfortably filled, with an assemblage of officers of every branch of the government, foreign representatives and visitors, such as has rarely if ever before assembled within those walls. At ten minutes before twelve o'clock Senator Conkling appeared before the bar of the Senate, and being recognized, informed the Senate that the President desired to inform the Senate that he had finished all the business before him.

Seven minutes later the President was escorted into the Chamber by the Committee of Arrangement, and was followed by all the members of his Cabinet. The President took his seat immediately in front of the desk of the President of the Senate. The President was dressed in black throughout, his overcoat being of the same color. One arm rested on that of Senator Cragin, and in his right hand he carried his hat. There probably never was a person who bore his honors with greater humility. He was without question the most unassuming looking man in all the vast assemblage.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock Vice President Colfax arose, and striking the desk with the gavel, pronounced the Forty-second Congress adjourned *sine die*. The retiring Vice President then made a few valedictory remarks, after which he administered the oath of office to the Vice President elect. Vice President Wilson, as chairman, characterized his assumption of the President's chair of the Senate in an appropriate address. The new Senators were then called up and sworn in.

About half-past twelve the procession formed in the Senate, and proceeded to the platform erected in front of the main east portico of the Capitol. Here, in the presence of the vast multitude of fellow-citizens, the oath of office was administered to the President elect by Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. As the President kissed the Bible, a signal was passed to the regular battery stationed on the north front of the Capitol, from which a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The President now delivered his inaugural address, after which the procession, reforming, marched down the avenue to the point of starting. The President, surrounded by the highest officers of the government, also a number of ladies being present, took position on a stand located in front of the Executive Mansion. Here the procession passed in review and then broke up, each organization repairing to its respective quarters. Thus ended the day's ceremonies of the inauguration of General Grant for a second term as Chief Magistrate of the American Republic.

The fireworks on the south front of the Treasury Department this evening were witnessed by thousands of spectators congregated on Pennsylvania avenue, extending for several blocks. Calcium lights were placed at intervals along the avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol. The pyrotechnic display was exceedingly large. The profusion of rockets set off simultaneously at times fairly illuminated the heavens. The larger pieces were also fine.

The President's Inaugural Address

meets with the heartiest approval from persons of every shade of politics. The document is highly applauded as a thoroughly American document, particularly that portion relating to the question of territorial expansion, and the leading off in a course of republican progress. This is considered a foreshadowing of an emphatic policy on a very important part in the future destiny of our republic. After the return of the President to the Executive Mansion this afternoon a large number of gentlemen called to pay their respects.

The Inaugural Ball.

At nine o'clock the Inaugural ball room began to fill with ladies and gentlemen. The lighting and decorations was a great success, and more than answered the expectations of those present. Festoons of flags, the arms of the different States, together with the colors of the various nations in diplomatic relations with the United States, formed a brilliant union of colors and designs. Shortly after nine o'clock the Marine Band struck up an opening promenade. This was followed by a round dance by the Naval Academic Band. At eleven o'clock about three thousand persons, ladies and gentlemen had assembled and were engaged in dancing or promenading. At half past eleven the President and party were announced at the main door. The Marine Band immediately struck up "Hail to the Chief." The Presidential party then entered, the President leading the way, escorted by Governor Cooke, of the District, and Mr. Shepherd. Next came the Vice President and all the members of the Cabinet, Speaker Blaine, Generals Sherman and Sheridan and staff officers, and a number of the Diplomatic Corps. Each gentleman of the party was accompanied by a lady, among them Mrs. Grant, Lady Thornton and Mrs. Speaker Blaine. The President, surrounded by his party, took a position on the raised dias, where he received the people and was greeted by their warmest compliments and respects. The excessive cold and absolute impossibility of heating the immense building precluded all display of the ladies' toilettes, of which there ware doubtless many of rare richness and beauty, as might be judged, beneath the ermine and cloth cloaks and other wrappings, hardly less beautiful than the dresses themselves. After a half-hour's respite the dancing was resumed and continued until a late hour. The ball, in point of elegance and fashion, is an undoubted success, but financially will prove a loss. It is understood that a thousand tickets were sold at twenty dollars each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, making about three thousand persons present. The cost of the ball, by the time all expenses are paid, will be thirty thousand dollars. For dancing purposes the numbers were just sufficient to make a pleasant party, without the usual rush attendant upon such occasions.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

The inaugural ceremonies to-day exceeded anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this city. The crowd present was simply enormous. The weather grew cold last evening, throughout the night piercing cold winds prevailed, and this morning there was no abatement. The blasts swept down Pennsylvania avenue with such fierceness that pedestrians were compelled to seek shelter in every available place; but despite the wind, dust and cold, the people continued arriving on every train during the night, and thousands lounged about hotels, the railroad depot, and such public buildings as were open until daylight. At an early hour the military and civic organizations made their appearance on the streets, and with strains of lively music marched to and fro to the places designated for them. At an equally early hour Pennsylvania avenue was teeming with people hurrying hither and thither, or packing themselves into convenient places for seeing

THE PROCESSION.

The line was formed and moved precisely at ten o'clock. The avenue by this time was densely packed, the windows and temporary platforms being filled with anxious and shivering people. Immediately preceding the President's carriage was his escort, the First Troop of Philadelphia, city cavalry division, under command of Colonel Audenreid, and the additional military part of it consisted of the President's Mounted Guard, of this city, Governor's Mounted Guard, and Boston Lancers; Vice President elect and Governor of this District completing the division. The First and Second divisions of the procession consisted of military, including cadets from West Point, midshipmen from Annapolis, United States artillery on foot, battalion of United States marines, Old Guard of New York, Company A, the St. Louis National Guard, several volunteer organizations from this city. The First Division, consisting of United States troops, was commanded by General Upton. Among the organizations in the Fourth Division were organizations from Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh, and five bands of music. In the Fifth Division were the Second Connecticut, Fifth New York, Third New Jersey and Fifth Maryland regiments. The Sixth Division consisted of colored troops, who presented a creditable appearance. The remaining part of the procession was divided into six divisions, under the marshalship of members of the Washington Fire Department. These divisions included officials of the general and local governments, political clubs from different States and Washington, and a Baltimore Schuetzen Verein. A large mounted squad of police preceded the procession and kept the immense crowd from encroaching on the line of march.

Altogether the civic and military organizations numbered at least 12,000 and made an imposing display. Nearly every organization in the march was accompanied by effective brass bands, and the route enlivened by excellent music for the space of nearly two miles in length, causing the spectators for a time to forget the intensely nipping atmosphere and clouds of dust driven by the wind against their faces.

THE SCENE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

As the procession turned into the avenue from Fifteenth street the spectators crowded along the sidewalks from the intersecting streets, and in a moment the great thoroughfare of Washington was alive with at least fifty thousand struggling people. Notwithstanding the excitement the crowd preserved excellent order. As the various organizations drew near the Capitol the crowd thickened until the entire vicinity of the Capitol grounds was filled. The appearance of the military organizations was highly extolled. The civic associations also made a good display, though their numbers were considerably diminished by the cold.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

Prominent in the procession was an omnibus containing a number of veterans of the Mexica[illegible] and following them a procession bearing the [illegible]tered flags of many of the great battles in [illegible]at country. This part of the procession was continually cheered.

THE DECORATIONS.

The buildings on Pennsylvania avenue were decorated in a manner far surpassing former occasions. The headquarters of the various clubs were elaborately adorned. Owing to the cold weather the stands on the line of march for the speculators were abandoned, and speculators in this business were evidently disappointed.

RUSH FOR THE CAPITOL.

Long before the procession had been formed immense crowds of people were on their way to the Capitol, the rear approaches to which, however, were guarded by a large force of policemen and soldiers, who kept back all except the favored few. About two thousand persons bearing tickets of admission to the Senate chamber, the galleries were filled as soon as the doors were opened. The floor of the Senate began to fill up quite early with distinguished invited guests, including many of the highest military and naval officers of the government, which occupied seats together to the left and rear of the Senators. Among them were Generals Sherman and Sheridan and Admiral Porter.

THE GLITTERING DIPLOMATS.

The routine business of the Senate proceeded without interruption till about half-past eleven, when the Diplomatic Corps appeared at the main entrance and attracted the attention of all eyes as they filed down the center aisle in their grotesque court costumes. The Turkish Minister, Blacque Bey, having been longest in the service in Washington, headed the corps as its Dean. He was followed by Sir Edward Thornton and the Austrian Minister, Marquis de Noavilles, Minister of France, and Mori, the Japanese Minister, brought up the rear of Ministers, and the Secretaries and attaches followed.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

A few minutes afterward the Supreme Court of the United States was announced and the Justices, headed by Chief Justice Chase, and clad in their robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber and took the seats prepared for them in front of and facing the rostrum.

PRESIDENT GRANT APPEARS.

Almost immediately afterward Gen. Grant was escorted into the Senate chamber by the Senate Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Cragin, Bayard and Logan, and conducted to a chair directly in front of the Clerk's desk, and sat there facing the audience, the target for several thousand curious eyes, whose gaze he seemed to all appearance neither to avoid nor to recognize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demeanor.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Blaine, then entered the Senate Chamber, and took seats in a body behind the Diplomatic Corps. Senator Sumner also entered just at this time, muffled up like an invalid, but looking unexpectedly well.

VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS SWORN.

The hour of twelve having nearly arrived, Vice President Colfax delivered his valedictory, and proceeded to administer the oath of office to Vice President elect Wilson. The Forty-second Congress having been declared at an end, the newly inaugurated Vice President administered the oath of office to the Senators elect, who came forward to the rostrum as their names were called by the Secretary, three at a time.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The organization of the new Senate having been completed, in the course of about twenty minutes it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited spectators would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol to participate in the inauguration of the President elect. The procession was accordingly formed, and the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated in the following order: Marshal of the Supreme Court; Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice Presidents; Supreme Court of the United States; Sergeant-at-Arms; Senate Committee of Arrangements; President elect; Vice President and Secretary of the Senate; members of the Senate; Diplomatic Corps; Heads of Departments; ex-members of the House of Representatives and members-elect of the Forty-third Congress; Governors of States and other persons who had been admitted to the floor of the Senate chamber, and reserved seats at the left of the Diplomatic Corps, the latter composed principally of bureau officers of the various departments of the government in Washington. In front of the portico, but about ten feet lower, being on a level with the front landing place of a flight of marble steps, had been constructed a platform capable of accommodating, together with the steps, about five hundred or six hundred people. It had a semi-circular front, which was covered with American flags and tastefully decorated with wreaths and evergreens. The national flag was also intertwined with two of the columns supporting the pediment of the portico, and the general effect harmonized well with the splendor of the noble building. On reaching the platform the President elect took the seat provided for him, directly in front of the center, Vice President Colfax and the Sergeant-at-Arms in charge of the ceremonies sitting on the right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left. The Senate Committee of Arrangements were near at hand and next in the rear. The Associate Judges of the Supreme Court occupied seats on the left, and the members and Secretary of the Senate on the right. The Diplomatic Corps were to have occupied seats in the rear of the Supreme Court, but many of them were not sufficiently alert to prevent themselves from being crowded into the background by members of the House of Representatives and others who were pressed forward by the general crowd behind. The coldness of the weather had the effect of making the number of spectators in the Capitol grounds, opposite, and the streets adjoining, much smaller to-day than on most similar occasions heretofore, but many thousands were assembled to witness the ceremonies. Near Gen. Grant, on the platform, sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by several of their children, the President's brother, Orville, Marshall and Mrs. Sharp, and several other relatives of the family.

THE PRESIDENT GREETED.

The appearance of the President on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and with bursts of music from the bands. All the various civic and military organizations, which were drawn up in line of battle, filled the wide space in front and extending the entire length of the Capitol.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

The noise of the greeting was hushed as the President elect and the Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously, and the latter commenced to recite the formula of the Presidential oath of office, which Gen. Grant took with head uncovered, and resumed his seat for a few moments while the boom of cannon, the ringing of bells and chants of the vast multitude burst forth with deafening sounds. Partial quiet having been restored the President arose and proceeded to read

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power to act, for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years experience in the office.

When my first term of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our great republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others under our republic. We support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

The theory of government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid travel by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. He is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develope what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured to that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first of the past administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a Territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of the country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, and that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.

In the future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education, and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world in his own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, and compared with the world's standard, of the values of gold, and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with the distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a human course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization—it is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked, "Cannot the Indian be made an useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?" If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own consciences, for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been, and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established, and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the event of the firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle, threatening the very existence of the nation, as a conscientious duty, without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office, in 1868, to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

The President's voice was not audible except to persons on or near the platform, and consequently there were no manifestations of applause or otherwise during its delivery, which occupied less than ten minutes, and was completed before a large part of the assemblage, not directly in range of view, knew that it had been commenced.

RETURN TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the conclusion of the address the President was warmly congratulated by his friends, and soon after left in his carriage for the White House, escorted by the procession, which had reformed and taken up the line of march. Most of the outside crowd followed in the same direction and the rest dispersed to their homes, while the Senate returned to its chamber, and the inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol were concluded.

REVIEW OF THE MILITARY.

Immediately in front of the White House, on Pennsylvania avenue, a large, covered platform had been erected, from which the President was to review the military. The stand was decorated with flags and streamers, and inside it was handsomely upholstered, and contained seats for the Presidential party. The review stand was guarded from the throng of spectators by a few files of soldiers and mounted policemen. Shortly after the return from the Capitol, the President, marshaled by Secretary Robeson and accompanied by nearly all the Cabinet officers and their ladies, arrived and took seats on the platform. Mrs. Grant and other ladies connected with the President's family also took seats with the rest of the party on the stand. Just before the arrival of the head of the column in the vicinity of the stand, Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Howard, dressed in full uniform, and accompanied by their ladies, walked up through the crowd and took positions on the stand. The review was by far the most imposing portion of the military display, and more than an hour was consumed in passing the President. The different bands of music performed spirited airs as they marched at the head of their respective companies to which they were attached along the broad avenue. The excellent drill and precise discipline of the military was the theme of great praise. The differnet organizations presented a military panorama that will never be forgotten by the thousands before whom it moved.

The general exclamation is that never before has there been a finer or more brilliant inaugural parade. To-night there will be a brilliant display of fireworks from the front of the Treasury and Capitol, also a general illumination.

THE INAUGURATION BALL

o-night was largely attended. Dancing was interrupted at half past eleven o'clock by the entrance of the President, followed by Vice President Wilson. Mrs. Grant entered on the arm of Mr. Kennedy, member of the Citizens' Executive Committee of Arrangements. Next followed the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet with the ladies of their respective households. A number of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Sir Edward Thornton, Generals Sherman and Sheridan and other officers of the army, together with many gentlemen of high official station, accompanied by ladies, formed a portion of the Presidential party, who passed down the room to the platform, the bands meanwhile playing "Hail to the Chief." They took seats on the platform, especially constructed for the Presidential party, which was elaborately adorned and bearing gas jets representing the names of Grant and Wilson. There being a cessation in the dancing, many ladies and gentlemen were presented to the President and Vice President. Among the most noticeable of those at the ball was the Minister from Japan, escorting a Chinese lady in the full dress of her country. The cadets from West Point and the Naval Academy all attended the ball as invited guests. The attendance of the army and navy officers was large, and very many Senators and members of Congress were present, including Speaker Blaine. Nearly all were accompanied by ladies. The supper was on a magnificent scale. In all respects the ball is regarded as a success.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1873.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS—BILLS THAT PASSED AND FAILED.

All the bills which were presented to the President for approval to-day and yesterday received his signature, with the exception of sixteen, mostly of a private character. The following Senate bills on the Speaker's table at time of final adjournment to-day were not reached: Bill supplemental to act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railroad, authorizing it to consolidate with the Southern Pacific Railroad of California; bill regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States; bill authorizing certain promotions in the United States army; bill amendatory of the National currency act, providing that the total liabilities to any association of any person for money borrowed, including in the liability of the company or firm liabilities of several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of capital stock of the association actually paid in and surplus profit; bill to amend the copyright law, providing that no label designed to be used upon an article of manufacture shall be entered for copyright, but may be registered in the Patent Office as a trade mark; bill in relation to the distribution of the report of Commissioners of Agriculture for 1872; bill declaring and enforcing the civil rights of citizens of the United States; bill authorizing steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico between the ports of New Orleans and Mexico; bill to amend act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union; Agricultural College bill and bill to aid in the execution of the law in Utah; Soldiers Bounty Land bill, which passed the House and failed in the Senate.

Among other bills which failed to pass Congress this session were those providing for a postal telegraph and for the resumption of specie payments; Louisiana Election bill; bills reorganizing customs service; bill for refunding cotton tax; bill for the admission of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah into the Union, and bill creating the Territorial government of Oklahama; the joint resolutions providing for the election of the President and of Senators by the people, and for a one term amendment to the Constitution of the United States; bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transportation; the two per cent. bill for the benefit of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; joint resolution for the purchase of Cuba; bill to replace National bank notes with United States notes; bill authorizing part payment of custom duties in greenbacks, and Boston Fire Relief bill; all bills providing subsidies for railroads or steamship lines failed. The reports of the Senate Investigating Committees in the cases of Clayton, Caldwell, Pomeroy and Patterson all went over without action by that body.

All general appropriation bills received the President's approval, together with the following among others of importance: bill repealing the franking privilege; bill for the revision and codification of pension laws; bill amendatory of the act codifying the postal laws; bill amending and codifying the laws relating to mints and coinage; bill reducing the internal revenue force; the bill for the revision of statutes of the United States report to be made in December; bill authorising the construction of ten sloops of war; bill providing for the sale of coal lands; bill paying awards of Southern Claims Commission; bill to carry into effect articles of the treaty of Washington relating to fisheries; bill providing for the deposit of the Geneva award in the Treasury of the United States (this is a substitute for the House and Senate bills providing for the immediate distribution of said award); joint resolution congratulating Spain on the establishment of a republic. Considerable general legislation was engrafted upon the various appropriation bills, among the most important measures they enacted being those relating to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, those in relation to the Credit Mobilier transactions and the provisions raising the salaries of the President, Vice President, Judges of the Supreme Court and members of Congress.

The following bills also failed of enactment and died at adjournment to-day: Bill defining the rights of settlers on public lands; bill amendatory of the Shipping Commissioners act; bill to prohibit discrimination in railroad charges.

The Senate has adjourned without passing the House bill allowing farmers to retail leaf tobacco. This bill, in the estimation of the Commissioner, would have caused a loss to the Treasury of three million dollars, and deprived manufacturers of the sale of fifteen million pounds of their manufacturing product.

REVIEW OF WEST POINT CADETS.

This afternoon the West Point cadets were reviewed by General Sherman in front of his residence. The Cadets had a dress parade, at the conclusion of which they stacked arms, and by invitation of General Sherman, went into his mansion and were entertained with speeches and introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who had been invited to be present.

FIRES.

Flouring Mill at Lagrange, Indiana, Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, IND., March 4, 1873.

A fire broke out in Kerr's flouring mill at this place about one o'clock this morning which was entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine room, as the flames were first seen to issue from there. All efforts, owing to the intensely cold weather, proved ineffectual to quench the flames until the building was wholly consumed. Loss on building, machinery, &c., is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand dollars. There is an insurance of $3,000 on the building; contents nothing.

Destruction of a School House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FT. WAYNE, IND., March 4, 1873.

About half past ten o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Frenchtown free school house. The building was a fine two story brick, with basement, and at the time of the breaking out of the fire was filled with scholars. The excitement among them was intense, and it is a great wonder they escaped, only one being injured, although not dangerously so, by jumping from a second story window. The fire had gained great headway before it was noticed. Attention was attracted by sparks falling on the children's heads, the whole ceiling being in a blaze. The building was entirely destroyed. Loss $16,000; insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe for $8,500. The origin of the fire was a defective flue.

Dwelling Burned—Narrow Escape of the Inmates.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LUCAS, OHIO, March 4, 1873.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning the dwelling of J. J. Frietz, half a mile south of Lucas, took fire, as is supposed, from a defective flue, and before it was discovered the fire had gained such a headway that the family barely escaped. The night was intensely cold and they suffered much before reaching a neighbor's. The building was consumed with most of its contents. Insured for $500 in the Richland Mutual of Mansfield; $100 on furniture in the same.

Incendiarism at Canton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, March 4, 1873.

The dwelling house on South Poplar street, owned by F. Catty, and the residence of N. J. Trado, was fired by some malicious person about nine o'clock last night, and it with nearly all its contents was destroyed. The house was covered by an insurance of $1,000 in the State of Missouri Company, of St. Louis, and the furniture and household goods by $400 in the Union Insurance Company, of Bangor, Maine. The incendiary is supposed to be the same that made two unsuccessful attempts to burn the dry goods store of Draime & Trado and the grocery store of F. Catty last week. No arrests have been made thus far.

Conflagration Prevented at Oil City by Good Management.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., March 4, 1873.

An alarm of fire sounded at 3:25 this A. M. was caused by the discovery of a fire in the basement under Harris's elegant clothing store, in Morrison's block. There was considerable delay in getting the engines in working order, but the fire was confined to the basement and first floor, owing to the excellent management of the firemen, who would allow no one to open a door or window until the fire was subdued: They cut holes in the door panel large enough to admit the hose, and completely flooded the first floor. The fire was smothered out after burning over three hours. No blaze was seen. The wood work was charred badly. Harris's loss on stock and fixtures is $30,000 to $35,000; well insured. The damage to the building is about $1,500. Had the fire once got under full headway it probably would have burned a good portion of the town. The fire originated about the furnace.

ALLINGHAM HOMICIDE.

Briceland Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 4, 1873.

The arguments in the case of Henry Briceland, charged with murder, were concluded on Saturday, and Judge Acheson charged the jury Saturday evening. The jury came in once yesterday to announce that they couldn't agree, but the Judge refused to discharge them until they came to an agreement. They brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree at eleven o'clock this morning.

Messrs. Crumrine & Patterson and Jones, the counsel for Briceland, filed reasons this afternoon for a motion for a new trial. The Court appointed the 3d of April as the time for the hearing of the motion. The prisoner's counsel also notified the Court that in case a new trial was not granted they would move for arrest of judgment.

Affairs in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The following was telegraphed to Judge Edmunds, United States Senator at Washington: The citizens of Louisiana through their Committee of Two Hundred citizens, respectfully and earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States to take immediate action upon the credentials of Hon. W. L. McMillan, and give the country their judgment upon the question whether the McEnery government we recognize and support is not the rightful government of the State. Signed, Thomas A. Adams, Chairman.

At a mass meeting held at Franklin, Lafayette parish, it was resolved to resist the Kellogg government and to support the McEnery government, and also indorsed and approved the resolutions adopted by the people of New Orleans at Lafayette Square meeting on February 28th.

SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Bills Vetoed by the Governor.

General Railroad Law Supplement Reconsidered—Amended Local Option Bill Returned to the Senate for Concurrence and Postponed Till To-day—Private Calendar Considered in Both Houses—Boiler Inspection Bill Opposed and Laid Over.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. McClure had reconsidered and referred to the Railroad Committee the supplement to the General Railroad law, preventing crossing at grade.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Rutan—To authorize the Constitutional Convention to fix the salaries of members and officers; also, for the registry of marriages and births in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Humphreys—Relating to the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad.

Mr. Graham—Relating to the pay of county officers in Allegheny county.

Mr. Anderson—Supplement to the College of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Mr. Graham presented the report of Hon. T. J. Bigham, relating to statistics.

The Local Option Supplement.

The Local Option bill, as amended, came from the House, and Mr. Strang moved to postpone till to-morrow, and that the bill and amendments be printed. Agreed to.

Veto by the Governor.

The Governor sent in a message vetoing the Mifflinburgh bank.

Bills on Private Calendar Passed

The following Senate bills on the private calendar were passed:

Relating to the East Liberty and Penn township road.

To enable the managers of the Allegheny county workhouse to erect a female department.

Supplement to the Mechanics Lien law in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Slaughtering and Rendering Company.

Incorporating the St. Clair bank.

To provide for boiler examiners and inspectors in Allegheny county. Opposed by Mr. Anderson, and bill laid over on third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House has been all day considering the private calendar.

Mr. Orvis, of Center, objected off every bill which exempted property from taxation. The first reading of the calendar was not concluded at nine o'clock.

Another Veto.

Governor Hartranft sent in a veto of the Keystone Iron Company bill. The message covers the grounds fully as to the powers of the courts, and has created a flutter among many members who had similar bills. The Governor's veto of the Mifflin bank has also disturbed things long.

The Evans Case.

There was nothing new in the Evans case. The attorney's squabbled all day.

The Case of George O. Evans, the Alleged Defaulter.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4.—The case of George O. Evans was resumed this morning. The defendant took the stand and offered to prove that the late Governor Geary made a verbal contract with him for a commission of ten per cent. out of all moneys collected and passed to the credit of the State. Argument has been commenced.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., March 4, 1873.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, P. H. Watson, President, and S. L. M. Barlow, Attorney for the Erie Railroad Company, passed through here this morning on their way to Cleveland to attend a meeting for the election of directors to-morrow of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad. They hold sufficient stock to control the election.

Comparative Value of Different Gauges.

A paper entitled "The relation between the gauge and the cost of railroads," was read recently, before the Polytechnic Association, at Cooper Institute, by M. N. Forney. Reference was made to the appearance of a paper in England, in 1870, advocating narrow-gauge roads, it being claimed that a three-feet gauge car could carry 2½ times as many tons of freight at the same cost as a 4 feet 8½ inch gauge car. The influence of this paper, Mr. Forney stated, has been to establish a prejudice against the broad-gauge, and at the present time there are in this country 500 miles of three-feet gauge track actually laid. He held that a difference in the gauge of railroads was one of the greatest obstacles to trade in this country, and consequently the question of broad or narrow-gauge was one which ought to be settled. The narrow-gauge road claims the advantage that, as its cars are lighter and their gross weight less, lighter engines are needed to draw them and lighter rails to sustain them, while the length of the outside and inside rails is greater on wide than on narrow-gauge roads, and consequently the slipping of the wheels in passing around curves is less on the latter. He affirms that there would be no difference in the weight of the bodies of cars, as those of narrow-gauge roads can be carried on wide-gauge trucks; therefore the only parts, the weight of which is effected by the distance between the rails, are the axles, the transverse timbers of the truck-frames and the break-beams. The weight of body wheels, axle-boxes, jaws, and the longitudinal framing of the trucks, is not affected by the distance between the rails, so that the difference in the weight of a loaded eight-wheel car is increased only about one and a half per cent. It was also said that curves of short radii could be used on the broad as well as on the narrow-gauge.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday in New England, cold northwest winds, backing to westerly, with clear weather. For Middle and South Atlantic States rising barometer and temperate, clear weather, and diminishing winds. For Gulf States, winds veering to northeast, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, and possibly rain, with southwest winds off Texas coast. For Lake region generally falling barometer, rising temperature, southwest winds and partly cloudy weather. For upper lakes and Northwest, brisk southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather, preceding a storm centre in the northwest. For California and Oregon coast, threatening and rainy weather. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston, and Portland, Maine.

WASHINGTON.

Pittsburgh Government Buildings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1873.

The appropriation for the purchase of a site for government buildings at Pittsburgh was passed by the Senate this morning before the adjournment, and goes to the President, having passed the House at the close of its second session.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Leaves of Absence—A Blow at the Legislative Caucus System—Limiting Speeches.

In the Constitutional Convention on Monday no quorum was present until after eleven o'clock. Original resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. Niles, of Tioga, that from and after this date the Convention will meet at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M., and meet at 3 P. M. and adjourn at 6 P. M. of each day, which passed to a second reading and was not agreed to.

By Mr. Howard, of Allegheny, that leave of absence shall not be granted in any case, unless the reason shall be fully stated, and the Convention in every case shall decide upon the sufficiency of the reasons; and in case of absence without leave, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be directed to bring in the members who are absent, and upon their appearance they shall be reprimanded by the President at the bar of the Convention.

By Mr. Henry W. Smith, of Berks, that the names of delegates be called every morning at 10 o'clock, and all who are not present, and do not answer, shall not be allowed to speak on that day.

By Mr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, that the Committee on the Legislature be and they are hereby instructed to consider and report in what method it is practicable to prevent the decision of caucuses of members of the Legislature from controlling the judgment and action of members in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Mann called up his resolution, that hereafter, in the Committee of the Whole, no member shall speak longer than twenty minutes on any one subject. Several amendments were offered and voted down. The ayes and noes were then called on the resolution, resulting—ayes, 87; noes, 32.

General White made a motion that sections 20 and 21 of report from the Committee on Legislature, which have been under discussion for several days, be referred back to the committee, which was not agreed to.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislature, the amendments of Mr. Darlington, of Chester, and Mr. Lilly, of Carbon, being under consideration; Mr. Clark, of Indiana, in the chair.

Mr. Samuel A. Purviance, of Allegheny, having the floor, could not see why there should be any restriction upon Senatorial representation in our cities. A city, whether Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, is an integral part of the State, and is as much entitled to fair representation as any other portion of the Commonwealth.

OHIO NEWS.

A poplar tree, recently cut at Paris, yielded 70,000 feet of lumber.

A Cleveland screw factory is capable of turning out two million screws a day.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: We are apprised of the death yesterday of William Day who had barber and hair shops on the east side of Monumental Park. His disease was small-pox, contracted from handling hair which it appears had been cut from the head of a woman who died of that loathsome disease. The first question that naturally arises is, who was wicked enough to cut this hair from the corpse and attempt to sell it to Mr. Day? It is a notorious fact that much of the "glory of woman" is scissored from litterally dead heads, but it had never before occurred to us that any one would be so criminally, so atrociously indifferent to the public welfare as to barter hair stolen from pestilential heads. It seems as though some one ought to be severely punished for this act, too reprehensible for adequate expression in words. The ladies who encumber their heads with purchased hair must owe an incomprehensible allegiance to fashion if they will risk their lives by wearing the hirsute appendages miscalled adornments taken from they know not where or what.

An Ohio paper, compelled to suspend publication, feelingly remarks in its last issue: "Persons who are supposed to be laboring under pecuniary difficulties are always the victims of that class who tower in the meshes of affluence, and if by coercion they can be depressed or discouraged, it is those who depreciate the efforts of striving mankind who exert their influence in placing to the lips of their victims the cup of adversity."

The Ashtabula *Citizen* says: About the 15th of last September, a watermelon seed lodged in the wind-pipe of a little son, aged two and a half years, of Mr. A. W. Weaver, of Plymouth. The seed seemed to vibrate, irritating and producing violent coughing. Efforts to remove it proved without effect, and the parents began to despair of the safety of the child, when on Thursday last the troublesome seed was thrown up without the assistance of any person. The seed, which Mr. W. exhibited in our office was apparently unchanged by its long lodgment. The child was immediately relieved of the coughing.

Mr. John Foulks died in Elkrun township, Columbiana county, recently, aged ninety-seven years.

Mr. Lyman Knapp, of Geneva, gives the *Times* of that place the following as the product of one cow, owned by him in *two months' milking*: Butter, 94 pounds; new milk sold, 170 quarts. Besides this, his family of seven persons have been supplied, and he has raised a calf, feeding it on fresh milk for the first two weeks.

Jefferson county, which during the grape excitement some years ago, went extensively into grape planting along the Ohio river hills, shows a decrease of 144 acres, only thirty-nine acres in grapes remaining in the entire county.

In Upper Sandusky, a few days ago, a young man tried to cure a balky horse by tying his whiplash to the horse's tongue. The horse reared and backed, and the tongue was torn from its roots. The horse was then killed to end his misery.

A singular case of death occurred at Chillicothe last week. The victim was a young colored girl, who in 1865 swallowed a steel shawl pin. Pieces of the pin have been taken from different portions of her body at intervals ever since, and it is alleged that her death was occasioned by a remnant of the pin working round and becoming imbedded in the brain, producing inflammation, from which she died.

The Columbus *Journal* says: Mrs. H. H. Peters, 430 South High street in this city, has the champion hen. This hen just takes her knitting out with her, sits down on a flour barrel for a few minutes, and lays an egg weighing three ounces, and measuring eight by six and a quarter inches around. She then converses in an affable manner with other society hens, without the slightest apparent disposition to boast of her ancestry.

Mrs. General I. R. Sherwood and other Columbus ladies are inaugurating a movement to enlist the sympathies of the ladies of the State, in contributing to a fund to erect a memorial monument to the Cary sisters.

Sad bereavements have befallen the publishers of the Cambridge *Jeffersonian*. A short time since Mrs. J. P. Mahaffey, the young wife of the junior publisher, died one week after giving birth to a child. On Sunday evening, Mrs. Mitchener died in the throes of child birth—both publishers thus losing their wives within ten days.

Thirteen years ago, this winter, Lewis Mason and Samuel Carnes caught a large gray fox, near Lewell, in Washington county; they tied him with a rope, first having placed a leather strap around his neck. This rope the fox gnawed off and made his escape. This winter the same parties recaptured Reynard and, strange to state, he had on his neck the same identical strap which they placed there thirteen years before! They slaughtered their game, this time, to make sure of him.

A Painesville nurseryman has lost by the recent cold weather over 20,000 young peach trees.

John N. Lewis, of Mt. Vernon, has books in his library of the dates 1491, 1528, 1538, 1541, 1544, two of 1545, one of 1566, and two af 1573.

The Cleveland *Herald* is not at all surprised by the burning of the Ohio State Reform School for Girls. It says the buildings were originally erected for the purposes of a watering place, and that had the combined architectural ingenuity of the State been focalized in the getting up of the design for them, a more crazy pile of white wood could not have been conceived.

Hon. C. J. Albright has been nominated by he Republicans of Guernsey county as their candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention. Resolutions favoring temperance and compulsory education were adopted.

The small-pox has made its appearance in Urichsville and Dennison. There have, as yet been but few cases, only two of which proved fatal.

Carroll county is in a bad way. The peach crop is killed and the trees badly injured by frost, and the small-pox has appeared in different localities.

The Columbus *Journal* has the hen fever, as witness: "And now comes a young married lady from Front street, who says she has a hen that laid three eggs in thirty minutes on Thursday last. This lays over the High street hen. If anybody can bring a hen that can beat this we will borrow a rooster from a Democratic contemporary and illustrate her biography."

Rev. C. H. L. Schuette, of Delaware, has been elected to the chair of mathematics in Capital University, Columbus.

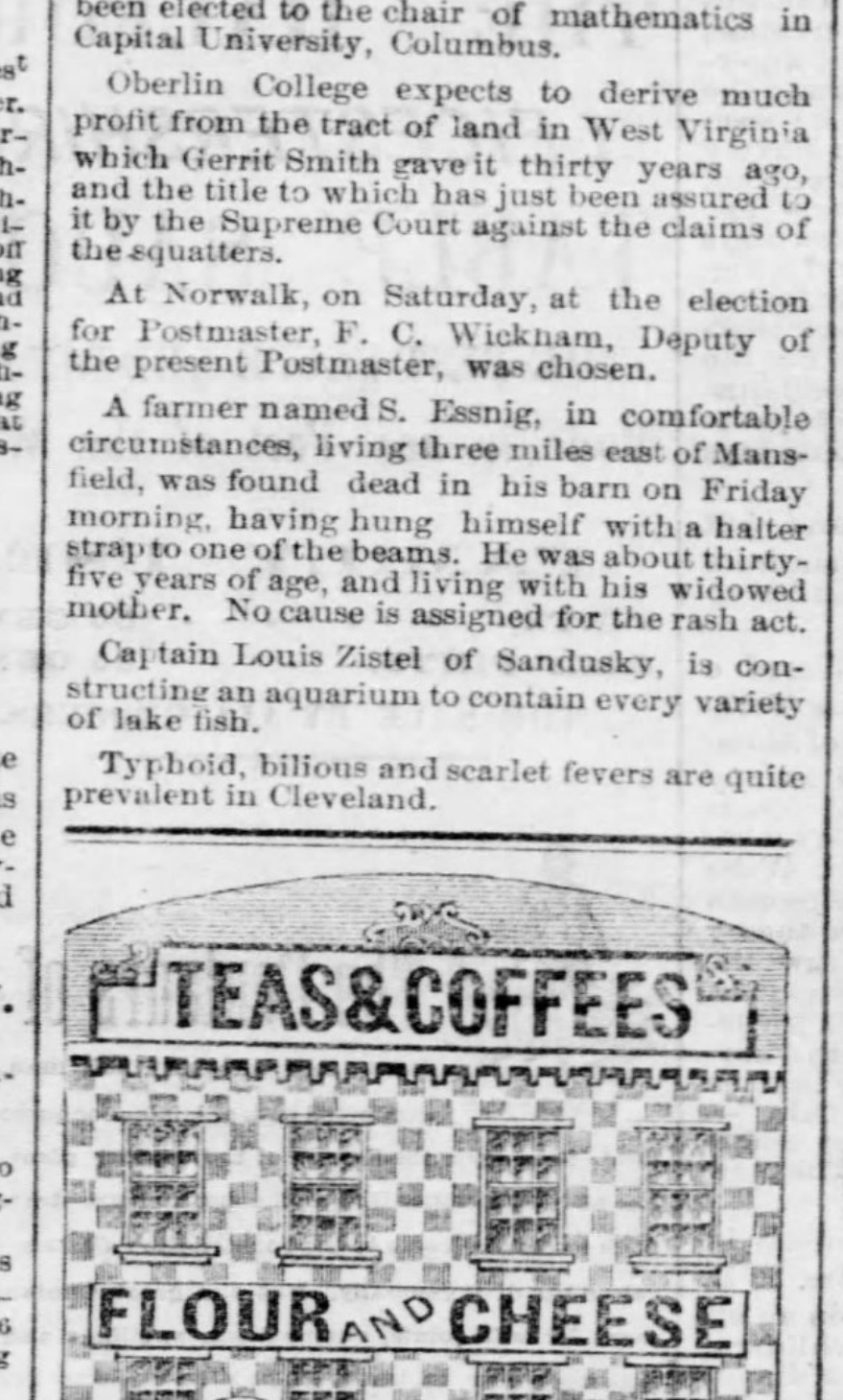
Oberlin College expects to derive much profit from the tract of land in West Virginia which Gerrit Smith gave it thirty years ago, and the title to which has just been assured to it by the Supreme Court against the claims of the squatters.

At Norwalk, on Saturday, at the election for Postmaster, F. C. Wickham, Deputy of the present Postmaster, was chosen.

A farmer named S. Essnig, in comfortable circumstances, living three miles east of Mansfield, was found dead in his barn on Friday morning, having hung himself with a halter strap to one of the beams. He was about thirty-five years of age, and living with his widowed mother. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

Captain Louis Zistel of Sandusky, is constructing an aquarium to contain every variety of lake fish.

Typhoid, bilious and scarlet fevers are quite prevalent in Cleveland.



Java Flavored Roast Coffee.

EVERY DEALER SHOULD KEEP IT.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FISH OF ALL KINDS,

Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarter Barrels and Kitts.

SYRUPS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, SMOKING TOBACCOS, CIGARS, &c.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled at the Lowest Market Rates.

In the Massachusetts House yesterday, from the Committee on Female Suffrage, a resolution, signed by seven members, was reported to amend the Constitution so as to secure the right of suffrage and the right to hold office to women. Three of the committee presented a minority report. Both reports were ordered printed.

The Banner Baking Powder

Is unequaled for producing in a few minutes perfectly light, sweet and wholesome biscuits, cakes, puddings, &c. It saves time, and you can use less eggs and shortening, and produce a better result than with any other preparation. Each can contains a measure, and a printed list of receipts goes with it, by following which all mistakes are avoided.

Sapolio, for House Cleaning.

Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for knives and forks.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for polishing brass, tin, &c.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for removing spots from marble.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for all cleaning purposes,
Only 10 cents a cake.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN EXPERIENCED Carpet Upholsterer, thoroughly competent in all branches of the trade. First-class references given. Address H. G., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING within a few minutes walk of the Postoffice. Must be modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

WANTED—FIRE BRICKMAKER—Accustomed to furnace linings, to sett and burn round kilns. Also, a good Common Brickmaker. Address "Point Savage Brick Works." Mineral Point, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Situations permanent winter and summer.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers; Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Cooking, in city and out. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A TRAVELING Man that commands a large Western and Southern Trade, to represent a first-class house in Pittsburgh, that handles Glass and Glassware; would not like to travel only west and south of St. Louis. Address TOM CLANTON, 213 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A middle-aged Man, a Situation as Salesman in some reliable house. Has a thorough knowledge of the city and a fair knowledge of the country trade. Could handle Iron, Hardware, Tin Plate and Tinners' Stock. Also, China, Glass and Queensware; is not afraid of work. Can bring best city reference or guarantee. Salary can remain six months or a year in hands of employer if desired. Address "Iron," this office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN—RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—A Manufacturing Establishment of thirty-five years standing for sale. Amount required about ($40,000) Forty Thousand Dollars. It is now paying 25 per cent. of this amount yearly profits. There are now three partners, one of whom, a Practical Man, desires to retain his interest if agreeable. Address Box L, Commercial office.

LOST.

LOST—A LARGE NEW FOUNDLAND Dog, entirely black, except a very small white spot in the breast. Any one returning him to the Young Men's Home, or to 84 Fifth avenue, (up stairs), will be liberally rewarded.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE OR RENT WAREHOUSE No. 77 Water street. Apply to GEO. W. HAILMAN, at 113 Water street.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power; complete, with all attachments, at very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—JUDSON'S IMPROVED Engine Governors. Deane Steam Pumps, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE OF 6 Rooms and finished Attic, with Hot and Cold Water, situated No. 309 Sandusky street, Allegheny city. House in good condition. Will be sold low. Inquire of J. W. BOYD, No. 18 Boyle street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Belting Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosinand Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. w

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 Acres of Timber, balance good Farming Land, with Dwelling House of 4 Rooms, Porch and Cellar and other Out-Buildings, and Orchard. Farm well Watered, and situate 15 miles from the city, on Beaver road. Will be sold low; if not sold soon will be for rent. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE OF 16 Rooms, with one Acre of Ground, known as the Gormly Property, in Beaver, Pa. House in good repair. Lot well supplied with Fruit. A [illegible] desirable Property. Will be sold low; if not sold soon will be for rent. Apply to Mrs. M. McB. SMITH, one square below Court House, Beaver, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—THE UNDERSIGNED desiring to engage in other business, offers until March 15th, at private sale, his Drug Store, No. 103 Fifth avenue. The Store is fitted up in good style. Stock all fresh and reliable. Location good. Trade well established. If not sold by 15th inst., this offer is withdrawn. For further information apply to JAMES R. CLARK, 103 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE—Formerly occupied by S. M. Loveridge, situated corner Bluff and Miltenberger streets, commanding a view of the Monongahela river for over three miles. The Lot is 48 feet front by 120 deep to a paved alley. Improvements consist of a two-story Brick House, pressed front, Wide Hall, large Saloon Parlor, Library and Dining Room on first floor; 4 Bedrooms, Hall Bedroom and Bathroom on second floor. There is also a finished Attic, large Cellars with cement floors, good Furnace, Range in Kitchen, Gas and Hot and Cold Water through the house. Dumb Waiter from Kitchen to Dining Room, Marble Mantels, &c., &c. The House is finished complete in every respect, beautifully situated, and can be had at a bargain. Inquire of LUSK & BROWN, corner Wood street and Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 38 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—NO. 98 FOURTH AVENUE—The United Savings Bank being about to remove to the corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, will let their present Office. tf

FOR RENT—FIVE MINUTES WALK from Swissvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, House of 9 Rooms and Kitchen, good Water and near a grove of old Forest Trees. Apply to R. H. PALMER, No. 151 Wood street.

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLE DWELLING of 7 Rooms, Bathroom and Closets, &c., No. 175 South avenue, Allegheny. Good front and rear yard, near street cars and fifteen minutes walk from Fifth avenue. Inquire of SAML. RIDDLE, 32 Wood st. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—INTENDING TO move our Office to the Northeast corner of our Building, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front on Penn street; well lighted; [illegible] depth required. Suitable for a bank. Can give any [illegible]. F. SELLERS & CO., 327, 329 and 3[illegible] Penn, corner Tenth street. tf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence, on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from Allegheny City; Double Brick House, containing 11 Rooms with Finished Attic and Wash House, between 3 and 4 Acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Inquire on the premises. WM. B. PUSEY. FMWtf

FOR RENT—STORES—TWO NEW Stores on Penn avenue, opposite Fort Wayne Depot; will be ready for occupancy April 1st. Offices in above Buildings, in suits of two or single Rooms, second and third floors. Also, Offices in third and fourth floors, front and rear Rooms, Carr's Block, Iron Front, Fifth avenue, near Wood street. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, 327 Liberty street.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after March 4th, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons.

JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1873. d*

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FORT PITT COAL COMPANY, will be held at the Office of A. H. English & Co., 98 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of Electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

S. McCRICKART, President.

M. HEYL, Clerk.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE REGULAR and Semi-annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the EUREKA MUTUAL LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in their Rooms, City Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7th, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

J. L. LYLE, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this law, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, o

Drays, Carts,
Carriages,
Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,

MWF CITY TREASURER.

GILL & BROTHER.

Boots and Shoes at Wholesale.

Having Removed to the Commodious Four-story Iron Front Warehouse,

No. 253 Liberty Street,

FIVE DOORS FROM HEAD OF WOOD,

Are Now Receiving one of the Largest Stocks of SPRING GOODS ever brought to this Market. A FULL LINE OF

Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses' and Youths', Children's

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Oxford Ties,

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS.

Goods Sold at Lowest Eastern Prices. An examination of Stock Solicited by all Buyers.

BISHOP'S

Commentaries on Criminal Law.

By common consent, Mr. Bishop's Commentaries are accepted as the most useful Text Books on the Criminal Law for the Student or Practicing Lawyer in the United States.

COMMENTARIES ON THE CRIMINAL LAW. Fifth edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Law sheep. $15 00.

COMMENTARIES ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; or, the Law of Pleading, Evidence, and Practice in Criminal Cases. Second edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Law sheep. $15 00.

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF STATUTORY CRIMES. Embracing General Principles of Interpretation of Statutes; Particular Principles applicable in Criminal Cases; Leading Doctrines of the Common Law of Crimes, and Discussions of the Specific Statutory Offenses as to both Law and Procedure. 8vo. Law sheep. $7 50.

PRECEDENTS OF INDICTMENTS AND PLEAS. With Writs and other Forms in the Criminal Law. Together with Notes and Discussions adapted to the Practice of all the States. 2 vols. 8vo. In preparation.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
110 Washington street, Boston.

For sale by JAMES B. DODGE,
89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

KAUFMAN,
OPPENHEIMER
& COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

Finding our present premises entirely inadequate in size for our increasing business we shall, on or about March 15, 1873, Remove to the Large and Commodious Building,

No. 233 Liberty Street,

HEAD OF WOOD STREET.

During this last six months we have been Enlarging and Refitting this Building, making it one of the LARGEST AND BEST LIGHTED IN THE CITY.

Piece Goods and Tailor Trimmings.

Our Stock of Piece Goods and Tailor Trimmings, Cloth, Doeskins, Coatings, Meltons, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the very best of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, will always be full and complete, and larger than ever before.

Clothing Department.

The long experience we have had in this branch of business, Manufacturing all our own Clothing, and knowing the wants of the Trade, makes our Stock unsurpassed in Quality as well as Variety.

Our Terms are Liberal and our Prices as Low as any House here or elsewhere.

We solicit an examination of our Stock by all Buyers before purchasing.

☞ We guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public.

Notes, Stocks and Bonds,

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.

Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

Henry G. Hale

IS NOW RECEIVING DIRECT HIS

Spring Goods

Which is the most choice and well selected Stock he ever had the pleasure of showing his many friends and patrons, and will be made up second to none in his line of business.

Fine Merchant Tailoring.

Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

1p

REMOVAL.

Our present stand being inadequate to the requirements of our constantly increasing business, we will remove to the NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 247 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite the head of Wood street), in a few weeks, and in order to save the labor and expense of moving, offer our Stock of

Hardware,

Cutlery, &c.,

AT

Prices Far Below the Market,

Lindsay, Sterrit & Co

311 Liberty Street,

(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF SMITHFIELD STREET),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE

Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT,

IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. 100 SECOND AVENUE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, at No. 125 of December Term, 1871, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that certain Lot of Ground situate [illegible] Second avenue of 20 feet, Pittsburgh, having a front on [illegible] at No. 100 Second avenue, and a depth of 80 feet, on which is erected a Two-story Brick Building, occupied as a Store and Dwelling.

TERMS OF SALE.—There is a $2,000 Mortgage to Dollar Savings Bank, which can no doubt remain as long as the purchaser complies with the conditions thereof. Residue of purchase money to be paid, one-fourth in hand on confirmation of sale, balance in one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale. Purchaser to pay for conveyancing.

EDWARD O. SULLIVAN,
G. L. B. FETTERMAN,
Administrators.

Attorney-at-Law, No. 137 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

WS

The Best is the Cheapest.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

Mottled German Soap.

This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.

This Soap is packed HONESTLY. *Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?*

J. H. HUNTER, Wholesale Agent.

SOLD BY

ARBUCKLES & CO.,
DILWORTH BROTHERS,
WATT, LANG & CO.,
T. C. JENKINS,
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
HAWORTH & DEWHURST,
WM. HASLAGE & CO.,
S. EWART & CO.,
And others.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, March 4th, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 3d day of March, A. D., 1873, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of ANDREW BARTUPEE, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove his debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 24TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

D. B. MORRIS,

Stucco Worker, Modeler and Designer,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERER. Also, BONNET BLOCKS of every style, Wholesale and Retail.

No. 137 THIRD AVENUE,

Between Smithfield and Wood sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
"LIGHT OF DAY" BRAND
STAR CANDLES,
Are of superior quality, and the Standard Brand.
Sold by DILWORTH BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL—

GEORGE T. OLIVER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Has Removed to No. 67 GRANT STREET

H. H. McCORMICK...JOHN S. ROBB...CHRIS. SNIVELY.

McCORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh, opposite Court House.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000
$8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.

W. B. TUSTIN,

1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Putty,
Colors.

CHAMBERS PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.................91 parts
" Linseed Oil.........................9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

FINE SHIRTS

CUT TO MEASURE

BY PERINO'S FRENCH SYSTEM.

H. J. ADAMS,

72 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silverware, Silverware.

NEW STOCK OF

ELEGANT SILVERWARE

JUST OPENED AT

Wattle[illegible]

101 [illegible]

New Style TEA S[illegible]
BERRY DISHES, [illegible]
FORKS, SPOONS, of the best quality.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.

Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

184 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

1p

Arizona Diamonds

Set in Solid 14 Karat Gold,

WARRANTED.

No. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICES FOR RENT—

Two Well Lighted Double Offices,

Fire-proof Vaults, situate corner of Market and Water streets. Apply to

JOHN McDEVITT,

tf No. 6 MARKET STREET.

GILBERT L. EBERHART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.

Practises in all the Courts of Beaver county. Gives special attention to Collections.

Correspondence with the Profession and Business Men respectfully solicited.

MWF

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES,
Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand.
Sold by T. C. JENKINS, Pittsburgh.

A. PER LEE PEASE, M. D.

Special Attention to Eye Diseases,

No. 83 FIFTH AVENUE,

1p PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch was yesterday received from General NEGLEY, stating that the bill for the purchase of a site for public buildings in Pittsburgh passed, and was signed by the President, ten minutes before the close of the Forty-second Congress.

NEW YORK city proposes to resume its excursions for poor children the ensuing summer. The plan effected a great deal of good last year, conferring much pleasure upon otherwise joyless existences, and, it is said, even saving a number of lives. It is to be hoped the example may not be lost on Pittsburgh this year, as it was last season.

WE COMMEND to the consideration of the local organ of the Democracy an able article on "Scientific Lying" which is to be found in the editorial columns of the paper from which our neighbor draws its principal inspiration. The essay bears throughout the evidences of a thorough acquaintance with the subject of which it treats, practical as well as theoretical. A careful study of the disquisition might be of considerable advantage to our contemporary, which, particularly in its multitudinous attacks on the COMMERCIAL, lies but bunglingly.

THE more particular duty of the Senate, in its extra session, will be to act upon a number of minor treaties, including one with Mexico, affecting the Joint Commission on Claims; another with reference to the Samana Bay Company, in which San Domingo is interested; and another with Honduras, on the subject of extradition. There will also be a number of new appointments and reappointments, as the terms of office of many incumbents have expired; while, as is usual with a new Administration, there will doubtless be numerous resignations. Some Cabinet changes may also be expected, and a number of changes will probably be made in the Diplomatic corps. Some shaking up among postmasters, collectors, &c., moreover, may reasonably be looked for. A considerable amount of Executive business of this character necessarily comes up with each administration, and it is upon these matters that the Senate is called to act.

EVERMORE the weakest goes to the wall. Southern Africa is said to be rapidly undergoing a marvelous change, owing to the inroads of the English gold and diamond seekers. A German scientist, who has spent the last five years in the exploration of that region, has recently published a remarkably interesting work regarding the native tribes, in which he virtually condemns them to death by taking the position that, like our native Indians, they do and must disappear before the inroads of the white man. The discovery of the diamond and gold fields has attracted so many white men to Southern Africa, who will eventually stay there and build up cities, that the native Hottentots and Bushmen melt away before them. Sad to say, the vices which accompany our modern civilizatian appear to constitute one of the principal agencies whereby this prospective extinction is being gradually accomplished.

WE HAVE several times had occasion to advert to the anti-railroad agitation at present prevailing in the Western and Northwestern States, the object of which is to secure the control of the various railroads by the State, as a means of obtaining cheap freight transportation to the seaboard. The success which has thus far attended the movement is now said to have inspired the idea of a farmer's party to control the National government. Consultations of the leaders have recently taken place in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and some other Western States, with a view to the ultimate formation of a new party. What the name and policy of the proposed party are to be, has not yet been decided, the steps taken having been merely preliminary. The platform is, however, said specially to meditate economy and purity of administration, and the control of the railway corporations by the National government. The free-traders, is rumored, propose, if possible, to capture this element in the political situation, on the ground that the true cause of the Western farmers' ill success is not so much to be found in the matter of railroad freights as in the increased cost which, they affirm, the system of protection places on all that they consume. The idea apparently is to go for a wholesale reduction of the tariff as an ostensible means of aiding the farmers. If the latter are wise, they will have nothing to do with the scheme. What the free traders intend is simply to take a slice out of the farmer's cake, under the pretense of excessive anxiety concerning the size of his loaf. It is a snare which should be studiously avoided.

WE alluded yesterday to the report of the committee appointed by the Constitutional Commission of New York to ascertain the local indebtedness due by the counties, cities, towns and villages of that State. The committee state that the municipal bonded debt will reach, at the close of 1873, the immense total of $225,000,000. In a large majority of the towns bonded it has been found that the debt has been created under either the general or the special railroad bonding law. In nine-tenths of the towns the property, real and personal, will be compelled to pay the interest as well as the full amount of the bonds issued. The majority of these obligations will fall due between the years 1800 and 1900. Street improvements come next to railroads in importance as cause for bonding. The bonded indebtedness of the counties, cities, towns and villages amounts to the enormous aggregate of $214,317,676 58. The entire valuation of real and personal property of the State is $2,124,034,143 46, showing that, aside from the debt of the State and the United States, the property of the people is bonded for local purposes ten and one-half per cent. of its assessed valuation. The entire local indebtedness outside of the city of New York is $95,483,946 72. Thirty-nine counties have a bonded debt, and twenty-one have none. The county debt is two and two-thirds per cent. on valuation of real and personal property. In view of the rapidity with which some of the cities and counties of our own Commonwealth are contracting obligations of a similar character, the lesson is worthy of careful study in this neighborhood.

MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE has written a letter to the New York *Tribune* in which he makes the announcement that he is engaged in preparing a history of co-operation, or of the rise of co-operative societies, and invites the contribution of facts in aid of his work. Mr. HOLYOAKE is the person so well known in England as editor of the *Reasoner* and as the Founder and President of "The London Society of Theological Utilitarians."

In his *Budget of Paradoxes* Professor DE MORGAN devotes a chapter to the *Reasoner*, No. 45, which contained an essay on the question, "Is there sufficient proof of the existence of God?" Mr. DE MORGAN—to whom what he calls "this acorn of the holy oak" was sent with a request for his views on the question propounded—enters, into no discussion of the subject. But he rebukes the sender for seeming to suppose that he might not have before made it a subject of reflection, and he relates an interesting anecdote of the last hours of LAPLACE, the great French mathematician and astronomer.

"After the publication (in 1825) of the fifth volume of the *Mécanique Céleste*, Laplace became generally weaker, and with it musing and abstracted. He thought much on the great problems of existence, and often muttered to himself, what does it all mean! After many alternations, he appeared at last so permanently prostrated that his family applied to his favorite pupil, M. Poisson, to try to get a word from him. Poisson paid a visit, and after a few words of salutation, said, 'I have a piece of good news to tell you; at the Bureau of Longitude they have received a letter from Germany stating that M. Bessel has, by observation, verified your theoretical discoveries concerning the satellites of Jupiter.' Laplace opened his eyes and answered with deep gravity, 'The pursuits of man are idle dreams.' He never spoke again; his death took place March 5, 1827."

The anecdote is authentic and worth repeating in a newspaper, because a very different account of the astronomer's last words may sometimes be met with in tracts, and heard from the pulpit.

THERE is a New York Democratic paper which, in the tragic days when the sleuth-hound of slavery sprang full at the nation's throat, and it became absolutely necessary to slay the destroying monster, ranged itself instantly under the baleful banners of the beast, and wrought its evil best to encourage its malign fury and to prevent the success of the gallant hunters who sprang forth to grapple it and to choke it into its dishonored grave. There is also in England a man—General FAIRCHILD, United States Consul at Liverpool—who, when the great bugle call for manhood and for the hopes of manhood rang throughout the country, was among the very foremost of those who came forward to the embrace of battle, and sacrifice, and wounds, and death. In the oft repeated encounters of those scarlet days, his comely physical manhood was torn and mangled into a crippled wreck; and part of his body lies buried in the grave, in perpetual attestation of his loyal courage and devotion. This maimed hero, shorn by the slaveholders' rebellion of his fair proportions, the other day delivered an address before the English Peace Society, favoring appeals to International Conventions as means of settling disputes between nations, instead of having recourse to war. In the course of his speech, however, he insisted that the armed measures resorted to by this country to subdue the rebellion were entirely justifiable; whereupon the paper in question lashes itself into a hideous rage, and foams out its shame by sneering that this is the man who during the war "prattled unceasingly for more gore." General FAIRCHILD's voice was in his sword; but if it had been lifted in behalf of the other side—if he had lost his limb in seconding that journal's frantic but futile endeavors to dam back the benign flow of the ages—we should have heard no single whisper of complaint. But that he should have dared to array himself against ignorance, caste, prejudice, treason, and that paper, is in its view a crime too vast ever to be forgiven. It is perhaps superfluous to add that it is the same paper which of late obscenely howled over the grave of THADDEUS STEVENS, but slunk silently away to its lair the very moment in which justice appeared in sight. That sheet has but one tone, and it is the very keynote of moral baseness.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE IN FRANCE.

The popularity whether of a school boy or a nation can not be subjected to a more severe trial than that of being held up as a model for the admiration or imitation of others, and this trial the United States and their republican institutions are at present called to undergo in France. Even in France where the great transatlantic republic has from the first enjoyed a certain traditional patronage and favor both as having in some sense owed its existence to French valor and generosity and as being the hereditary enemy of "perfidious Albion," Yankee self-complacency and the coarser traits of Yankee character have long been subjects of more or less ridicule. The satire was, however, for the most part good natured, and seldom if ever exhibited any trace of the bitter dislike and contempt which mark SARDOU's *L'Oncle Sam*, and some other recent literary assaults upon American character and manners. Political causes have produced the change. The great republic is playing an important though involuntary part in contemporary French history; its exemplification of popular government affords constant encouragement to liberals of all schools, while many of them emphatically proclaim the Americanization of French institutions as the only hope of the country. Such deference for a foreign people is naturally offensive to many who care little what form of government may be finally established in France, and monarchists of all parties find a certain satisfaction in an exposure of the vices real or imaginary of the paragon they are asked to imitate.

There is something now and then almost pathetic in the simplicity with which Frenchmen, whose circumstances or whose studies have made them familiar with American ways and customs, endeavor to enlighten their benighted compatriots on the subject. They see that their own country is drifting almost at the mercy of the winds and waves, that the actual republic depends upon circumstances which may cease to exist at any moment, and that the people are really incapable of controlling the influences which must determine their future form of government. Familiar with the causes in the character and history of the American people upon which the success of their free institutions depends, these teachers do not fall into the mistake, committed by some abler men, of fancying that the American Constitution, with the appropriate machinery for its application, would by itself save France from anarchy or despotism. They see that American institutions set up in France without the American ideas about the functions of government and without the American habits of self-reliance and self-rule acquired in a long career of municipal independence, could not subsist for a year, and that if they did subsist, they would not secure the freedom or happiness of the people. Hence some of these French admirers of American institutions, unwilling to despair of their success in France, set themselves to the hopeless task of instructing their compatriots in the needful preliminary conditions, with a patience which is at once touching and admirable. Much of the instruction which they think necessary is so exceedingly elementary in character that, it was probably never before reduced to a written form in the English language. Propositions which to the English and American mind have always seemed self-evident truths are elaborated and expounded with the greatest fullness of illustration and detail, and their practical importance and the necessity of strictly observing them are urged as essential to the life of republicanism, with a fervor which implies painful misgiving on the part of the teacher as to the success of his exhortations.

In view of recent developments, it is mortifying to sensitive Americans to find that one of the American traits which these Frenchmen who recommend our example to French imitation, regard with most admiration and despair, is the religiousness of the American character. "The Americans, a free people *par excellence*, are religious, they feel the need of meeting together to pray in common and raise their thoughts to the Supreme Being." However, the Frenchman presently remembers that in default of churches, his compatriots have theaters, concerts, dancing saloons and *cafes*. They are, therefore, a truly social people, and their capital is "the only modern Athens—Paris!" But then he demands—"might we not have all the charming and solid qualities which at present distinguish us, without being so sceptical, and in order to believe in God, is it necessary to be either a fool or a bear?" Evidently this is not inevitable, he thinks, and then he recollects that in old times Frenchmen were men of faith.

Our countless newspapers also and the popular habit of reading them, though both seem needful to the life of free institutions, are regarded as hardly possible in France at present. In some of the provinces are large towns without a single newspaper or a single bookstore, because they are not needed. Whatever books are read are religious and these are furnished by or can be procured from the priests. It is true, however, that most energetic efforts are and for some time have been making to remedy this evil. Most attractive and appropriate books for the people are published in great multitudes, and circulated by special agents among the classes capable of reading them.

Another American "institution," as it may be called, which is much lauded and commended for adoption in France, is our popular lectures. And it is recommended with the force of English as well as American example. Perhaps rather too much importance is attached to the method as a means of popular instruction, that is, of the kind of popular instruction which is most needed in France. But as a means of stimulating the intellect and extending the knowledge of persons who have received careful elementary training it is hardly possible to overrate the value of lectures by men who are masters of the subjects which they undertake to discuss. Our French admirers seem to have heard of the popularity of lectures among us, without having received a very accurate notion of the nature of the instruction most commonly imparted in them. Certainly there has been improvement and signs abound that the reformation will be quite perfect. But truth and candor compel the admission that with a few honorable exceptions, the lecturers most widely known and popular in the United States have contributed very little either to the popular enlightenment or to the popular taste, while their influence has decidedly tended to unsettle opinion and encourage sciolism. Fortunately the imitation of the practice in France does not involve the adoption of its defects.

THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural address of President GRANT, on the occasion of his second induction into the Presidential office, is printed in another part of this paper. Like his previous public utterances the address is almost totally devoid of grace of style or composition, but it is also distinguished by the same calm straightforwardness, the same clear insight into the practical needs of the times, and the same hearty desire of promoting the best interests of the country, which characterized them. If it is received as it ought to be, it will be hailed with satisfaction everywhere, and will make a notable addition to the many assurances already afforded that the new administration will be likely to prove itself every way worthy of the people, the country and the age. Every honorable minded man and lover of fair play will especially sympathize with the closing sentences of the address, directly personal to its author. President GRANT is quite right in assuming the verdict of the people to mean his vindication from the measureless villification and calumny to which he has been subjected. His re-election was certainly the best answer that could be given to the slanders of the campaign and to the bitter and ungenerous criticism which has followed him for four years. Never, perhaps, in the history of the country, was a President ever before so grossly and causelessly maligned. But the people saw no reason to distrust him. They knew that he had not disappointed them in the past, either with regard to his moral integrity, his political sagacity, or his wholesome firmness of purpose. Having full confidence in his rectitude and patriotism, and feeling sure of his ability and intention to carry on the work of national reconstruction and restoration until the vital principles established by the war should everywhere have hardened into practice, they rallied again to his support and gave him a triumphant re-election. And we have full belief that their generous confidence will be more than justified. Now let there be an end of the bitter partisan persecution with which he has heretofore been hounded. The record of the President is the best avouchment of his deserts. It is also the people's sufficient guarantee for the future. Let us have peace.

THE Local Option law, having passed the House finally as amended, will go to the Senate for concurrence. It is expected that the Senate will promptly concur, as soon as the bill is reached, and that it will be as promptly signed by the Governor. Under this law, the voters of Allegheny county will have an opportunity of expressing themselves "for" or "against" license, on the third Friday (21st) of March. The twenty-one days' notice required by the original act, has been reduced to eight days, so far as the first election is concerned, so that a full week yet remains for the issuing of the proclamations. The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will vote separately, thus forming three divisions of the county. This provision was embodied in the original act, and has not been changed. It is the duty of the "Mayors of cities and Sheriffs of counties" to give notice of the election, so that the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will issue their proclamations for their respective cities, while the Sheriff will give notice of the election in all the boroughs and townships where there are no prohibitory laws in force. Should a majority of the voters in either of these three grand divisions of the county vote against license, then no licenses either to sell by wholesale or retail can be granted in that part of the county for three years, and at the end of that time another vote must determine the matter in the same way. The first section of the original act provides "that all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of licenses; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund, to the holder of such license, the money so paid therefor," etc. As it is only those licences which may have been granted *after* the first of January last, which are to become void on the first of April if a majority votes against license, it follows that those granted *before* the first of January will run out their full term. Under the present license law for Allegheny county, there are four periods from which the licenses date—May 1st, August 1st, November 1st and February 1st—all running for one year. Those having the longest to run would expire on the last of October next. After that date all licenses must cease except where a majority vote in favor of license.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Letters from Governors of New England States, in which there are large representative bodies, to members of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, all agree in the opinion that the system prevents corruption, popularizes the law making bodies, and promotes short sessions.

The total assessed value of property in California is $635,096,032. San Francisco is down for forty-five per cent. of it, and don't quite know whether to rejoice in its prosperity as thus revealed, or to lament the expense consequent upon it.

There is a great temperance revival going on in nearly all of the Western States.

Delaware is to have a Constitutional Convention on the 20th of May next.

The Massachusetts Legislature is petitioned to appoint a board of competent mechanical engineers and scientific men, to devise some cheap and effective plan for constructing fire and water proof floors for mercantile buildings.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald* is confident the epizootic originated last spring among the ponies of the Piegan Indians in the British Possessions.

A California firm has set up an incubator of 2,000 eggs capacity. It is 9 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 16 inches high, and is expected to turn out live chickens promptly and unerringly.

A Temperance Convention is to meet at Albany, New York, to-day, to urge upon the Constitutional Commission the advisability of inserting in the State Constitution a prohibition against the sale of liquors.

The feeling in favor of a Constitutional Convention is rapidly spreading among the people of Connecticut.

Over one hundred students are now employed at Jeddo in codifying and simplifying the Japanese characters with a view of adapting them to the sounds used in foreign languages.

The Boston *Advertiser* intimates that it might not be inappropriate to change the name of the Massachusetts Agricultural College to "A school to wean farmers' sons from farm work."

And now Indianapolis is to have an Industrial Exposition. Over one hundred thousand dollars having been guaranteed, the success of the project is assured.

A compound of alum, glue and sawdust offers a convenient material for ornamenting furniture or other wood work. It is easily molded, and by drying becomes so hard that it readily takes a high polish.

An Iowa man has started a wholesale goose nursery for the propagation of feather pillows. He opens with several thousand of these waddling promoters of green pastures.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the amount of trade which was totally lost to that city during January and February, for want of adequate transportation southward and southeastward, was greater than the trade actually done.

Dairying bids fair before long to supersede the cultivation of cereals in many sections of the Northwest, just as it has superseded grain growing in many portions of New York, Vermont, Ohio and Michigan.

PERSONAL.

The second arraignment of Rev. L. D. Huston, recently of Baltimore, is set down for today, when the annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South meets in that city.

Bret Harte lectured next door to a prayer meeting in Toronto, the other day, and his audience were requested not to disturb it.

The Pope, who declines to have anything to do with the government of Victor Emanuel in temporal matters, does not hesitate to ask favors in spiritual concerns, and has recently requested the government to suppress a series of articles on "The Life of Christ," now appearing in one of the radical papers.

A very extraordinary instance of "Enoch Ardenism" is related by a Detroit paper. A negro named Cobb, the slave of a Louisiana planter, ran away in 1854, to escape a threatened flogging, and, after wandering about some, settled down at Chatham, Mich., where, knowing there was no prospect of getting away the slave wife he had left in Louisiana, he soon married. His first wife continued in slavery until the Emancipation Proclamation freed her, when she came North, and two years ago married, and settled in Detroit. A few days ago her first husband, Cobb, met and recognized her there, and a very tearfully joyous scene ensued. No one knows the precise character of the arrangements they made, but the woman abandoned her home, her second husband and her child, and left with Cobb, probably to re-marry, and the bereft spouse says he shall not pursue her.

John C. Conner, formerly of Indiana, but more recently a carpet-bag Congressman from Texas, has announced his determination to support the administration.

Rev. John Weiss, who recently delivered a series of lectures on Shakespeare at New York, gave some new views of the character of Hamlet. Heretofore the question that has chiefly engaged the attention of critics and others with respect to this play is, was Hamlet's madness real or feigned? And now Mr. Weiss steps in and meets the query by the remark that Hamlet was not mad at all. His theory is that the Prince's conduct after he saw the ghost of his father was a protracted masquerade of his feelings and purposes, which he defines by the word "irony." He finds the key-note of the character in Hamlet's line that "a man may smile and smile and be a villain,"—that is, a man's demeanor may express something quite foreign to his purpose. The new hypothesis is certainly interesting.

The Marchioness Patrizzi, a Catholic lady in Rome, has pitted herself against Mrs. I. B. Gould, an American Protestant lady, in an attempt to establish free schools for children. The former offers an inducement of a dinner to the children, over the latter. Between the two the little Romans stand a fair chance to grow up somewhat less ignorant and fatter than under the old Papal *regime*.

Alexander Kirkland, one of the oldest and most respected of Baltimore merchants, died last Saturday. For more than sixty years he has been identified with the commercial interests of that city.

Elizabeth Affolter, the last of the thirty patriotic Swiss women, who, commanded by an Amazon, fought against the French on the 2d of March, 1768, died lately in Grenchen, Switzerland.

George Odger, English cobbler and agitator, as he describes himself, has had his libel case, like more distinguished men. He prosecuted the *Figaro*, a weekly paper conducted by Mr. Mortimer, an American gentleman, for having called him "an enemy of order, a demagogue of the lowest and most contemptible type, half booby and half humbug, a political cheap-jack, who would be a political sharper if he had brains enough." "Some day," the writer added, "society will make short work of the Odgerites, and stamp them out as we did the cattle plague. At present Odger is supreme and triumphant, and Odgerism may work incalculable mischief before an opportunity occurs of putting an end to it." The jury were unable to agree.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Charles N. Nicholson, late city editor of the Reading *Eagle*, died at his residence in that city, of consumption, on Sunday, at the age of thirty years.

The New Castle *Guardian* of yesterday says: About forty of the coke ovens are burning a superior quality of coke at present. The other forty will be in operation soon, as the demand is greater than the supply.

Capt. Robert F. Moffatt, an officer of the 100th P. V. (Roundheads), died in Neshannock township, Lawrence county, on Thursday last, aged thirty-two years. His disease was consumption.

The Corry *Blade*, in an article upon the present state of that place, says that, "looking upon all the bearings which can be brought before us relative to our city's present position, we are led to the conclusion that lack of unanimity, lack of sociability, lack of home pride, distrust of one another, and the great desire for braggart display, are the great cause of our present depression; and to these may be added the great desire to cut down prices for necessaries at home, while a falsely liberal expenditure for luxuries abroad is indulged in."

A well-dressed man has been swindling a number of shopkeepers in Philadelphia in a manner that is very provoking to them. He makes a purchase of a dozen spools of cotton and then discovers, to his apparent surprise that he has not his pocket-book about him. Representing that the cotton is much needed, he proposes to leave his spectacles as security that he will return and pay for it. In a number of instances this proposition has been acceded to, but the buyer did not return. His spectacles are of the cheeapest kind, worth about fifty cents a dozen.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of fifteen persons—ten men and five women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to-wit: Balthazar Graff, aged 80; Henry Lyle, 80; William Abbott, 80; William Scott, 81; Sarah Harper, 83; Mary N. Hyzer, 83; Thomas Matlack, 84; Joseph Scholey, 84; James Kelly, 85; Fanny Coulter, 85; Sarah Buckley, 86; Elizabeth Snyder, 87; John Vanguntеn, 87; Thomas Mullin, 88, and Patrick Fitzpatrick, 93.

A lady sculptor will shortly open a study in Philadelphia.

Girard, Erie county, is just now undergoing a "grand revival" in favor of manufactories. For some years the town has run to circuses and lightning-rod companies, but the real estate owners and capitalists now realize that they must encourage something more substantial if they wish to increase the population of the town, and hence the present movement. A large meeting of those interested was held on the 22d ult. to organize concentrated action, and the result is, that a large pump factory and a wooden bowl factory are projected.

Rubinstein will give a concert in Titusville on next Saturday evening.

The Somerset *Herald* wants the court house, jail and poor house improved, the two first named being insecure, and the latter entirely without provision against fire.

A prize-fight came off a little way from the city limits of Scranton, on Saturday morning, between two bruisers named Conway and Costello. On the sixth round Costello struck a foul and the victory was accorded to Conway on that ground by the referee. They adjourned to a hotel near by, where a free fight ensued, resulting in the stabbing of the referee several times, and the injury of other persons. Pistols, knives and billies were freely used by those immediately interested, who are said to have been the most villainous set of cut-throats and roughs that ever congregated together.

Jackson Carlyle, who committed suicide in Pittston on Friday, mention of which was made in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, had been engaged to marry a young lady, who, without apparent cause, broke off the match. The young man had deposited with his father, some months ago, the sum of $1,600, saved from his own earnings. His health failing, he applied to his father for money to pay his expenses, and was met by a heartless refusal. These circumstances preyed on his mind, rendering him melancholy, and leading eventually to his suicide.

The Scranton *Times* says: General Winchester has recently purchased from the executors of his former partner in real estate transactions, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, all the land owned by him in this county, amounting to about six thousand acres. It is principally coal land. This makes Mr. Winchester the largest individual real estate owner in Luzerne county.

The lawyers of Oil City have formed a bar association.

The Corry *Blade* says: We are informed that Mr. Wilder has made arrangements, so that if the Council modify the present contract with the Furnace company, that he will in ninety days have the blast furnace finished, and a forge running. We hope it may be so. It will be seen the Mayor has called a meeting of the Council, and we hope that body will assemble, and let their last acts cause them to go off in a blaze of glory!

The Erie *Dispatch* says that Saturday afternoon a man named Bryant, trying to cross one of the old canal locks, near the Fourth street bridge, fell down, and struck on the ice head foremost. Luckily he broke the ice instead of breaking his neck.

Avert the Danger.

The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meterological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a fearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health and comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, &c., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.

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Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1873.

The excessive stringency of the money market which has prevailed for the past four months has been unfavorable to any legislation looking to the improvement of the financial situation. Mr. Sherman's bill which aimed at specie payments was probably killed on this account, and because it was that its real tendency was toward expansion. We have now a proposition from the President of the Boston Board of Trade which is worthy of a patient hearing, and which we give in full below. The defects and evils of the present system are attributed to an irredeemable currency and over issues of bank paper. Such being the cause of the disease, the following is the remedy:

I. We propose, then, first of all that the government should take immediate steps to call in the existing legal tender notes, and replace them by an equal amount of new legal tender notes, all payable in gold coin, but only in amounts of $5,000,000 monthly, beginning with January 1, 1875. Each monthly instalment of notes might be offered for sale to the highest bidder so long as they would command a premium. After that the notes might be paid out at par in exchange for old legal tenders, as fast as they should be called for, and of course none of the old legal tenders should be reissued by the Treasury. It is not improbable that within three months $50,000,000 or even $100,000,000, might be thus exchanged, and by the end of the year perhaps $200,000,000 more. Beyond this any further issue would be unimportant, for it is probable that before $200,000,000 could be paid off at the rate of $60,000,000 per annum, all legal tenders would be at par with specie, and their exchange would be a mere matter of form.

II. Let the government, then, at once establish, at the sub-Treasury at New York, a Central Bureau of Redemption for the notes of all National banks throughout the country. Let the notes thus redeemed be daily assorted, and the banks notified as often as may be necessary to redeem them in lawful money, say within thirty days. If not promptly redeemed, and we may be sure that many of them will not be, let the Treasury sell, from month to month, a sufficient number of the bonds pledged for their redemption, make good the deficiency and cancel the note. In this way those banks which have an excessive circulation compared with their capital will have it properly curtailed without trouble, loss or injury of any kind; while those banks which are able to maintain the full amount of their existing circulation will have every possible facility for doing so, and above all, the public who hold and use these notes will be assured, not only of their ultimate security, but of their immediate convertibility at the great centers of trade.

Under the act of March 3, 1863, gold notes can be issued to the amount of twenty per cent. in excess of the coin in the Treasury, so that this plan would necessitate a very heavy deposit of coin on the part of the Department.

As to the second proposition, some sort of a central redemption agency is certainly needed to get clear of the surplus of National bank notes in seasons of redundancy and to introduce into our system the much needed reform of *contraction* in seasons of easy money.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 4, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	....
Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	86¾	86½	86¾	87¼	....	88
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	54	54⅝	56
Adams Express	....	94⅛	....	94	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	83⅞	....	83½	....	....
American Express	....	66⅞	....	66	....	....
United States Express	....	72½	....	71¾	....	....
New York Central	102⅞	102⅝	103⅛	103	....	103⅛
Erie	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	64½	64⅞	64⅞
Michigan Central	....	108	....	107½	....	....
Michigan Southern	92	92⅝	....	93	93⅝	93⅝
Illinois Central	....	120	....	121	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	....	89	....	90	....	....
Chicago and N. W	....	80	....	80	....	82
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	88⅞	....	89	....	....
Rock Island	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	....	....	113⅞
St. Paul	....	52⅞	....	52	....	....
St. Paul pref	....	73	....	73	....	....
Wabash	72⅞	72⅞	....	73	....	72⅞
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞	45	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	....	35⅞	....	35⅞
Chicago and Alton	....	109½	....	109½	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	8⅞	....	8⅞	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	128	125⅞	....	....	128
C., C. and I. C.	....	37	37⅞	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Jo	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	4	....	....	....

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118⅝	118⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅝	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅝	116⅝
10-40s	111⅛	111
New 5s	....	113
Gold	115	114⅞
Currency	....	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115
United States 6s of 1881	118⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	116⅜
United States 10-40s	111⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅝
Currency Pacifics	114

—The last official return of the Comptroller of the Currency of the condition of the banks of the entire country on the 27th of December last, shows that there were 1,711 banks, with an aggregate capital of $482,686,252. During the year the number of banks was increased 149, and the amount of National bank capital $22,600,356, this expansion being mostly in the South and West. This increase in the number of banks and amount of capital was attended by an increase in circulation to the amount of $18,200,000, putting the aggregate of National bank notes outstanding to $336,289,285. The loans and discounts were up to the very high figure of $881,000,000, an increase of $66,700,000. Notwithstanding this large increase of loans the nominal gain in individual deposits is but some $2,000,000. The banks held $8,700,000 more of legal tenders, but $14,700,000 less of specie, being $6,000,000 less of lawful money in their reserve. An analysis of the reserve of each class of banks, namely, the country banks required to hold 15 per cent., and banks of redemption cities required to hold 25 per cent., gives the following aggregates of leading items:

CLASS 1.—COUNTRY BANKS, 15 PER CENT.

	Dec. 1872.	Dec., 1871.
Reserve required	$75,168,326	$67,950,000
Reserve held	102,093,530	91,486,000
Excess over reserve	26,925,409	23,536,000
Per cent. reserve to liabilities	20.4	19.9

CLASS 2.—BANK OF REDEMPTION CITIES, 25 PER CENT.

Reserve required	$65,002,714	$62,108,000
Reserve held	71,493,742	69,150,000
Excess over reserve	6,490,028	7,042,000
Per cent. reserve to liabilities	27.5	27.8

CLASS 3.—BANKS OF NEW YORK, 25 PER CENT.

Reserve required	$49,065,256	$51,709,000
Reserve held	50,369,991	57,389,000
Excess over reserve	1,304,665	5,480,000
Per cent. reserve to liabilities	25.7	27.6

These figures show an improvement in the percentage of reserve of the country banks. The city banks, however, show less favorably, mainly by reason of the withdrawal of legal tender certificates, which Congress made a concurrent condition of banking and currency expansion elsewhere, and the effect of which has been felt by the banks of the large cities, which were the chief holders of the certificates. It is deserving of note, as showing the tendencies of banking at our financial centers, that the reserves at the redemption cities have shown a steady decline in their ratio to liabilities for years past, beginning with January, 1868, at 33.2 per cent., gradually declining to 25.8 in October, 1872.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	60⅛	Phila. and Erie	26
Reading	57⅝	Lehigh Navigation	37⅛
United Co's. of N. J.	121⅛	Pittsburgh 5s	72
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	33⅝	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60⅝	Central Transpor'n	43

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have to notice a continued dull market, with buyers and sellers wide apart in their views. This, however, has been the situation for some time. An improvement in prices and demand would be very acceptable to both holders and producers. Parker's is quoted nominally at $2 00@2 05 per bbl, equal to about 5⅛c here. For prices at other points in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only give the figures at which standard brands can be obtained, viz., 15¼@15½c per gallon. There was no export demand. The Eastern markets are fully as dull as our own.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 4.—The *Courier* says: The market remains quiet but weak, and closed dull. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 12½
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 15
1,700 bbls upper road, spot	2 12½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	2 22½
500 bbls lower road, spot	2 20
1,400 bbls Oil City, spot	2 30
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 00

NEW YORK, March 4—Closing 3.—The market is without life, and prices nominal. Crude in bulk 8¾a8⅞c. Refined, spot delivery, 19c; April 19½c; May 20c. Cases 26⅛a26½c, without sales. Philadelphia delivery very quiet and weak; refined, spot, 18c; April 18⅝c; May 18⅞c; June 19⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Market quiet; S. W. 19c; sales, none; crude in bulk 8c; cases 24⅛c; futures, April 19c, May 19⅛c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 4.—Market dull at $2 20a2 25.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—Market nominal at $2 12½a2 15—no sellers at these prices; buyers' option, March, $2 20.

ROUSEVILLE, March 4.—Market quiet, dull and declining; quoted at $2 10.

OIL CITY, March 4.—Market dull and declining at $2 25; upper road $2 15; lower road $2 10.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—Market very weak, with sales of small lots at $2 10; large lots at $2 12½@2 15;

OIL CITY, March 4.—Market quiet at $2 30.

TIDIOUTE, March 4.—Market quiet at $2 00@2 05.

FOXBURG, March 4.—Market very weak and little doing at $2 05@2 07½.

PARKER'S, March 4.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $2 10.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 4, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Refining Co.	J R McKee	130
John Spear & Co	J R McKee	55
Wormser, M & Co	Logan, Bro & Co	290
Braum & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	412
S Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	366
P Weissenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	100
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	304
Livingston Bro	Warden, F & Co, Phila	250
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	296
Central Ref'g Co	J P Logan, Phila	150
Central Ref'g Co	Wm Kill	37
J Spear & Co	Dale & Hart	48
Total		2,073

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
O J Greer	Citizens' Oil Works	1,314
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	553
S M Robinson	Nonpareil Oil Works	314
Thomas Hacket	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
W W Nicholas	Radiant Oil Works	160
W S Baum	Brilliant Oil Works	149
Fisher Bros	Eagle Oil Works	155
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	644
B S Duncan	Hutchinson Oil Works	1,089
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	584
Tack & M	Citizens' Oil Works	228
N W Stevenson	Vesta Oil Works	461
Owner	Fairview Oil W'ks	154
B S Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	943
Hutchinson & B	Fairview Oil Works	234

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens' Oil Works	1542	Vesta Oil Works	1598
Nonpareil Oil W'ks	314	Sunbeam Oil W's	160
Radiant Oil Works	160	Brilliant Oil Works	149
Eagle Oil Works	155	Standard Oil W'ks	624
Hutchinson O W	1089	Riverside Oil W'ks	943
Fairview Oil W	234		
Total			6,958

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Ralston & Waring	Waring, K & Co, Phila	710

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 4, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No head.
Sunday, March 2	340	800	800	45	68
Monday, March 3	540	1,200	1,200	60	....
Tuesday, March 4	34	1,100	1,400	....	....
Total	914	3,100	3,400	105	68

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Monday, March 3	....	1,100	1,000	75	68
Tuesday, March 4	380	1,100	600	105	....
Total	380	2,200	1,600	180	68

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been light both of through and way stock. The quality of the arrivals is fair. The attendance of buyers to this time has been small, and there was very little doing at the yards to-day. Some of the buyers refused to purchase at last week's figures, on account, as they said, that cattle bought did not make any money. As yet it is hard to tell what the market will be, and we prefer to withhold quotations until to-morrow.

Hogs.

The run of hogs was light. In quality the York hogs are fair while the Philadelphia hogs are medium; very few extra or choice coming in the market at present. Yesterday afternoon the market was rather excited on Philadelphia stock and prices were run up to $6 25 for extra. The feeling to-day is not so good, and we think that 6c is about the top of the market, at least buyers want to purchase at about that figure. Market closed firm at the following rates:

Extra Philadelphia $6 00; prime do $5 75 to $5 90; prime Yorkers $5 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week so far has been fair. The market has not fairly opened yet and it is impossible to give correct rates. The feeling, however, is not so good at present, and some dealers report the market about ½c lower. There has not been sales enough made to base quotations on.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—The cold weather shows no signs of "letting up" and many who once were doubters are now firm believers in the "ground hog." Think of the fourth of March—Inauguration day—spring time, and the days of early gardening—with the thermometer below zero. Added to all these the icy condition of the sidewalks and streets, is it any wonder that trade should rule dull. There is little navigation by water; the railroads are in some degree impeded by snow and ice which renders them unable to move freights promptly, thus causing dealers not only annoyance, but in some cases actual loss. But the long, unprecedented, severe winter must ere long come to a close, when we look forward to a heavy spring trade.

With regard to the rulings of the market we have no changes to note worthy of special mention. Flour, grain, groceries and provisions are unchanged, with a fair trade demand reported. The same is true of all other leading articles.

Below will be found the receipts of grain and produce by rail and river since our last report:

Wheat, sacks	1,274	Barley, sacks	170
Oats, sacks	540	Rye, sacks	109
Flour, bbls	430	Apples, bbls	52
Butter, packages	53	Bacon, tierces	208

We may add that our leading merchants and manufacturers are busily engaged in "stocking up" in view of the coming spring trade. The stocks, so far as our observation goes are full and complete, and as they will be sold on the most reasonable terms we, therefore, look forward to an immense spring trade.

We omit extended quotations.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 1.—The market continues dull and depressed, showing no improvement over last week. The sales have been only moderate, and many of them have been made at very low figures. There is no regularity in prices, and the only way in which the price of a lot of wool can be ascertained is by making an offer for it. Holders of wool seem inclined to meet the market, though there is an increasing disposition on the part of some houses not to make as large concessions as have been made recently.

Good Ohio and Pennsylvania wools, as well as good lots of Michigan and Wisconsin, are growing scarcer, and the receipts are likely to decrease, so far as can be seen now. The arrivals of the past few weeks include lots which have been in transit for two months, and even more, having been blocked up on the roads. So far as we can learn there has been comparatively little wool bought on account of Boston dealers recently, and unless consignments of Western fleeces are received in larger quantities than usual, the stock is likely to become very small during the next few weeks.

Pulled wools have been quiet, and prices vary widely. The stock is only moderate, but is equal to the present demand. Prices are low, irregular and unsatisfactory to any but buyers.

California wool has sold in a small way at a decline about in proportion to that on western fleeces. For some kinds of work it is the cheapest wool in the market.

Receipts for the week ending February 27 foot up 2,846 bales domestic and 337 bales foreign.

Sales for the week have been 565,000 lbs domestic and 140,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are sales of fleece as follows: 6,000 lbs Ohio at 60c; 25,000 lbs do at 60a62½c; 25,000 lbs do at 63c; 20,000 lbs do and Pennsylvania at 60c; 1,000 lbs Iowa at 55c; 42,000 lbs Wisconsin at 58a60c; 3,000 lbs dingy western at 55c; 4,000 lbs New Hampshire at 65c; 3,000 lbs Maine at 69c; 30,000 lbs Texas on private terms; 5,000 lbs medium at 63c; 5,000 lbs broken at 19c; 12,000 lbs noils on private terms.

Sales of unwashed have been 25,000 lbs at 37½a50c; 2,000 lbs fine at 35c; 2,500 lbs medium at 42c.

In pulled wool the sales have been 11,000 lbs extra at 55c; 5,000 lbs do at 56c; 4,500 lbs do at 60c; 6,000 lbs western do at 50c; 35,000 lbs do and super at 65c; 2,000 lbs super at 50c; 3,000 lbs do at 65c; 2,000 lbs Maine do at 65c; 3,000 lbs do do at 70c; 3,000 lbs inferior black at 30c; 1,000 lbs No. 1 at 35c.

In scoured wool the sales have been as follows: 4,000 lbs at 65a75c; 1,600 lbs at 80c; 3,000 lbs at 81½c; 5,000 lbs at 82½ca$1 00; 2,000 lbs at $1 00.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 119 head; total for the week 1,427 head; market dull and slow sellers demanding ⅛c advance; quality of stock fair but not quite so good as last week's run; about 500 head were disposed of; sales 220 Illinois steers, 1,181 to 1,335 lbs, $5 62½a6 25; 38 Indiana steers, 1,122 to 1,167 lbs, $5 25; 30 Missouri steers, 1,316 lbs, $5 87½; 28 Missouri oxen, 1,452 lbs, $5 75; 19 Ohio steers, 997 lbs, $5; 19 Ohio cows and heifers, 1,000 lbs, $4 25; 10 Michigan oxen, 1,686 lbs, $6. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 600 head; making a total supply for the week thus far 3,000 head; receipts light, all last week's shipped east. Hogs—Receipts to-day 100 head; total for the week 8,000 head; market dull; only a few loads in yards, for sale, at $5 50; sales 1,400 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 150 to 200 lbs, at $5 25a5 50.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 17⅛c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions active. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 8c. Lard—Kettle dried 9c. Sugar cured hams 12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders 6⅛; sides 7⅛c; hams 9⅛c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money stringent in the main to-day, although there were intervals of comparative ease. Stock brokers paid from 1-32 to ⅛ per day, with considerable portion of the business at 1-16. The time loans were made at 7 per cent. and commission of 1 per cent. for thirty days, and 1⅛ for sixty days. Some banks are shipping currency to Chicago and Cincinnati.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange heavy at 107¾a108. One of the leading German houses was drawing against $2,000,000 bonds of the Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, recently brought out on the London Exchange at 79¾.

GOLD.

Gold strong, ranging at 114¾a115⅛, and closing at 115 bid. Loans at 4 per cent. to 1-32 for carrying, and 1-64 for borrowing. Clearings $72,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $81,700.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments very dull and steady.

U. S. coup 1881	118⅝	5-20s, 1867	116¾
5-20s, 1862	115⅝	5-20s, 1868	116⅝
5-20s, 1864	115⅝	New 5s	113⅝
5-20s, 1865	116⅜	10-40s	111⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅞	Currency 6s	114

STATE BONDS.

State securities dull, with Tennessees lower.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	60
Tennessee, 6s, old	80	North Carolina, old	31¾
Tennessee, new	80	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	50		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds are more active with a decline in Union Pacific firsts, while land grants are firm and higher.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market was affected by the reports that Congress at the last moment authorized, by Ryder to an appropriation bill the reissue of $44,000,000 of Treasury notes contracted by Secretary McCulloch, and prices advanced 1a5⅛ per cent., the rise being most marked in the shares which suffered most in the recent decline. The market reacted somewhat before the close on sales to realize profits. It appears the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company agreed to purchase four of Webb's steamers for a million dollars, and made an appropriation for the completion of the iron vessels for the route now fitting up. The 27,000 shares of the reserve stock of the company were sold when the stock was at par. It is understood that Mr. Stockwell has, at the request of the directors, placed in their hands additional collateral securities for mortgages on his private property. The improvement in stocks was most marked in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central and Panama. The latest figures show a reaction from the highest rates, but the market closed steady.

Canton	100	do preferred	72
Western U. Tel Co	87¾	Wabash	73
Quicksilver	43	do preferred	88
Adams Express	71¾	Ft. Wayne	93
Wells Fargo & Co	83⅝	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68	do preferred	40
U. S. Express	71⅝	Chicago & Alton	109⅝
Pacific Mail	54⅝	do preferred	112⅝
N. Y. Central	102⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅝
Erie	64⅝	C. C. & C	89⅝
do preferred	77	Burlington & Quincy	110⅝
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	93⅝
do preferred	130	Panama	[illegible]
Michigan Central	107⅝	Illinois Central	121
P. Ft. W. & C	89⅝	Union Pacific	34⅝
Northwestern	82	Central Pacific	104⅝
do preferred	89⅝	Union	86⅝
Rock Island	113	Del. & Lackawanna	104⅝
N. J. Central	102⅝	Hartford & Erie	8⅝
St. Paul	52⅝	Sterling Exchange	108⅝

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 4, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and the market unsettled and lower; No 2 spring Chicago $1 19¾a1 19⅞ cash, $1 21⅛ seller April; No 3 do $1 07⅛; rejected 92a92½c. Corn dull but lower; No 2 mixed 31⅛c cash; 32c seller April; 36c seller May; rejected 27⅛c. Oats dull and prices drooping at 26⅛c cash; rejected 23⅛c. Rye steady; No. 2, 65c. Barley dull and prices drooping; fall No 2, 71¾a73⅛c; No 3, 61a61⅛c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Speculative demand and prices higher. Mess pork closed at $13 95, seller April. Lard steady, with a moderate demand; $7 80 cash or seller March; $8 00 seller April. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand; sales shoulders at 5c; packed country loose, 4½c; short rib middles, 6⅛c; loose do, 6c; 13 lbs average, 6⅛c.

DRESSED HOGS—Demand fair and prices advanced to $5 20a5 60 for fair to choice.

WHISKY—Demand fair and prices advanced to 87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton in good export demand; middling upland 20⅛c; sales of futures, 17,880 bales, as follows: March, 20 3-16a20⅛c; April, 20⅝a20⅞c; May, 20 13-16a20 15-16c; June, 21⅛a21 5-16c; July, 21⅝a21 9-16c. Flour in fair demand; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6 50a6 65; common to good $6 75a7 55; good to choice $7 55a8 40; white wheat extra $8 50a10 50; extra Ohio $7 00a10 50; St. Louis $7 50a12 75. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal heavy; western $3 25a3 35. Whiskey quiet at 92c. Wheat very quiet; receipts 18,000 bushels; No 2 Milwaukee afloat $1 65; very choice No 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1 64; inferior red western $1 72; No 2 Northwest, in store, $1 58. Rye quiet at 90a95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Clover seed heavy at $8 50a8 75. Timothy seed $3 65a3 75. Corn a shade better and in moderate demand; receipts 28,000 bushels; old western mixed, afloat, 65¾a66c; State 63¾c; new western mixed 64a65c; yellow western 65a65½c. Oats heavy; receipts 4,500 bushels; new western, mixed 48a50c; white 50a51¾c. Eggs dull at 30c. Hay steady. Hops quiet, Coffee quiet; Rio 18a20½c. Sugar moderately active; fair to good refining 8¾a8⅞c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 43a47c. Rice steady at 8a9c. Petroleum—Crude 8⅛c; refined 19⅛c. Turpentine easier at 66⅛c. Provisions—Pork firmer; new mess $16 62½; prime mess $14 25a14 50. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats dull; hams 11a12c; shoulders 7c. Middles steady; long clear 7⅛a7⅞c; short clear 8c; seller April 8⅛c. Lard firm, and in good demand for future delivery; western steam 8 7-16a8⅝c; kettle 8¾a8⅞c, seller March and April; 8 11-16c do May; 8⅞c do April; buyer's option 90 days 9c. Western butter quiet at 15a20c. Cheese quiet at 12a17c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Cotton steady at 19½c. Flour steady at $7 65a7 75. Wheat firmer at $1 65a1 70. Corn quiet at 39a40c. Rye quiet at 80a82c. Oats steady at 30a38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil steady at 93a95c. Eggs weak at 20c. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions strong and excited. Mess pork $14 00a14 50. Lard steady; offerings light; steam 7¾c; kettle 8a8⅛c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides at 7⅛c; clear sides 7⅜c, with sales. Bacon steady; shoulders 6⅛c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8⅛c. Hogs firm; shippers' $4 99a5 15; butchers $5 25a5 50; receipts 1,250 head. Whisky active at 85c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Tobacco more active; sales at $3 20. Bagging quiet at 13a14c. Cotton quiet; low middling 18⅛c. Flour easier; extra family $7 25; No 1 $8. Wheat quiet at $1 70a1 80. Corn firmer at 40a42c. Oats firm at 32a33c. Rye quiet at 80c. Mess pork advanced to $14 50a14 75. Bacon advanced: shoulders 5⅛a6⅛c; clear rib sides 8⅛c; clear sides 8⅝c. Hams—Plain 12⅛c; sugar cured 13⅛c, all packed. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7¾c; hams 9⅜a10c, loose; ⅛c higher for packed. Lard—Choice leaf, in tierces, 8¾a8⅞c; kegs 8¾a9⅛c; good 7¾c; steam lots, or orders, ⅛c higher than the above quotations. Whisky declined to 85a86c, but demand good.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Business fairly active with commission houses, but the jobbing trade was checked by the severely cold weather. The cotton goods market is buoyant for all descriptions of brown, bleached and colored cottons, and prices ruled strong and regular. Woolens rather quiet, except for fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings. Agents for shawl manufacturers made their opening of spring styles to-day, and received a fair amount of orders. Polka spot prints in demand and medium colors well sold up in first hands. Foreign goods rather better.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Cotton lower; low middling 19c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats easier; No 2, 29⅛c on east track. Rye dull; prime 68c. Whisky steady at 88c. Mess pork firm at $14 00. Dry salt meats strong at 4⅞a7⅛c. Bacon strong; shoulders 6⅛c; clear rib sides 8a8⅛c; clear sides 8⅝c. Lard nominal at 7⅛c. Hogs unchanged at $4 40a4 85. Cattle dull; Texan $2 00a4 00; native cows and heifers $4 50a5 75; feeders $3 12½a4 50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Flour dull in buyers favor; western superfine $5 50a6 00; extra $7 00a8 25; family $8 75a10 25. Wheat unchanged. Corn—Mixed western nominal at 48c. Oats steady at 46a47c. Rye quiet at 80a90c. Provisions strong. Mess pork $15 25a15 50. Bacon active—shoulders 6⅞c; rib sides 8⅛c; clear rib sides 8⅝c; sugar cured hams 13a15c. Lard firm; steam 8⅛c; kettle 8⅝. Western butter unchanged. Whisky steady.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 3 white Wabash, $1 75; No 1 white Michigan, $1 80; amber Michigan, spot, $1 67½a1 68; seller April, $1 72a1 72½; seller May, $1 76; No 1 red, $1 71; No 2 do spot, $1 66; seller April, $1 69⅛. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, 39a39⅛c; low mixed 38⅞c; no grade 38c. Rye 66c. Oats—No 2 held at 34⅛c. Clover seed $5. Dressed hogs $5 50a6 00.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; good ordinary 17⅛a17¼c; low middling 18⅛c; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 50a10 50. Corn meal lower at $2 95. Corn—Demand good at 55a56c. Oats dull and lower at 46a48c. Hay quiet at $28a32. Bran quiet at $21 75. Bulk meats and lard quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1 27½; No 2 do $1 21¾. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 26⅛c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 23⅛c. Rye—Fair demand at lower rates: No 1, 61c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No 2, 73c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—Flour firm at $5 50a8 50. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 60a1 70. Corn in fair demand at 30a34c. Oats—Demand good at 30a32c. Meats strong. Bulk shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders 5⅞c; clear sides 8⅛. Lard steady at 7⅛c. Hams firm at 7⅛a12⅛c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull but firm; No 1 red $1 70; No 2 red $1 64a1 65. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 45a46c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 1 State at 41c. Refined petroleum steady; car lots 16c; trade lots 3a4c higher, according to extent of the order; legal test Ohio 23⅛c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Flour very dull but unchanged. Wheat nominal. Rye 85c. Corn firmer; yellow 58a59c. Oats quiet and steady. Crude petroleum 13⅛c; refined do 18⅛c; seller March 18⅛a19c; April do 19⅛c. Whisky 90⅛c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 4.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn 60a61c. Barley held at $1 10.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

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WM. HOLMES....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQA AMMONIA.

Office No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Algeria	March 5	Liverpool.
Caledonia	March 5	Glasgow.
Idaho	March 5	Liverpool.
Spain	March 5	Liverpool.
Silesia	March 6	Hamburg.
California	March 8	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	March 8	Liverpool.
Periere	March 8	France.
Republic	March 8	Liverpool.
Washington	March 9	Havre.
Calabria	March 12	Liverpool.
Italy	March 12	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	March 12	Cardiff.
Frisia	March 12	Hamburg.
Minnesota	March 12	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	March 15	Liverpool.
Adriatic	March 15	Liverpool.
Parthia	March 19	Liverpool.
Canada	March 19	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 19	Liverpool.
Westphalia	March 20	Hamburg.
City of Antwerp	March 22	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	March 22	France.
Baltic	March 22	Liverpool.
Arragon	March 25	Bristol.
Cuba	March 26	Liverpool.
Greece	March 26	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	March 26	Liverpool.
Thuringia	March 27	Hamburg.
City of New York	March 29	Liverpool.
Celtic	March 29	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 29	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 2	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 4, 1873.

River closed, with four and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer ten at five P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 4, 1873.

River closed, with five and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer fourteen at six P. M. C.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

INSURANCE on cotton to New Orleans from Upper Red river is $3 per bale.

EFFORTS are being made to raise the towboat Petrel, sunk at Ceredo.

BOATS LOADING.—Brill, for Nashville; Julia, for Zanesville; Messenger, for St. Louis.

THE steamer Exchange, Capt. Evans, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday.

THE Signal Service office is about to arrange to report the rise and fall of the river at Little Rock and Fort Smith.

THE recent consolidation of three Upper Mississippi lines of steamboats will throw many men out of employment.

THERE were no arrivals or departures yesterday. The weather was too cold. The ice in both rivers was quite formidable.

RATES from Cairo to New Orleans have advanced to the following figures, viz.: 37½c per 100 lbs, 75c per bbl on flour, and $9 50 per ton on hay.

THE Ashland *Journal*, of Friday, says: Administrator Johnson, of Ironton, offers the stock of D. Crumlish, in the Pomeroy Packet Company's line, for sale. Seventy shares, being $7,000 of stock.

THE Paducah *Kentuckian*, of Friday, says: The floods of the rivers have reached their limit, and the Ohio is about stationary here, but will doubtless be falling to-day. The rise is two or three feet less than in 1871.

THE weather continues intensely cold. Navigation is suspended to all points, and will continue to be until we have milder weather, and a good deal of it. The boats in port are still receiving, and will leave as soon as circumstances will permit.

WE have a letter from Vicksburg which states that the Robert E. Lee is about to go into the New Orleans and Cairo trade, and will probably go up the Ohio. Captain Leathers, not to be outdone by Captain Cannon, is talking about making a trip or two to St. Louis.

THE Little Kanawha Navigation Company report lock and dam No. 3 completed, and No. 2 nearly so. Thirty thousand dollars will be necessary to complete No. 1, which sum they hope will soon be obtained. When this work is completed the Little Kanawha will be navigable from Parkersburg to Burning Springs.

THE Nick Longworth's officers agreed to take freight from Vevay last week. About one hundred barrels of potatoes were sent to the wharf for the Longworth, but she passed without landing. The potatoes were exposed and were frozen. We learn that an effort will be made to recover damages from the Longworth.

ST. LOUIS.—Captain Doc Terry, Durfee & Peck's right hand man, will remain in the city until the opening of navigation on the Upper Missouri. Captain Durfee is now in Leavenworth, and is expected in the city next week. If the government contract should go against him, he will load his steamers, which comprise the Sioux City, Silver Lake, Mary McDonald and Nellie Peck, at this port, for Fort Benton; at least, that is the calculation so far.

MEMPHIS.—The *Avalanche* says: The price of coal has declined here to 70 cents per box to steamers. This is something near a living rate, and is about the same as is charged at coal depots along the river between here and New Orleans.

Towing freight barges to New Orleans from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other places on the Ohio, is rapidly on the increase, and the system threatens to supercede the passenger steamers as freight carriers at an early day.

A MEMPHIS dispatch of the 2d says: The Smoky City, Dick Fulton and Oakland all arrived to-day from below with empty tows. The Ajax lost five loaded coal boats. The Charles Brown lost two and the Dick Fulton one between here and New Orleans, going down. The river here is two feet three inches below the high water of 1867, and about stationary. Arrived—City of Chester, Marble City, Mary Forsythe and Mountaineer, from St. Louis; Mary Boyd, from White river; Batesville, from Arkansas river. Departed—Thompson Dean, for Cincinnati; Dick Fulton, Carrie V. Kountz and Glencoe, for St. Louis; R. E. Lee, for Cairo.

THE inquiry has been made as to the identity of D. D. Smith, recently nominated by the President for the office of Supervising Inspector-General of steamboats. Those of our delegates who attended the Cleveland Convention will remember him as a gentleman whose opinion was sought and respected. He was not given to making a noise during the sessions of the Board of Steam Navigation, but as a member of one or two committees he did efficient work. The *Nautical Gazette*—a paper thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Board, and strongly opposed to "rings"—announces the appointment with every degree of satisfaction, and speaks of him as a man of ability. Mr. Smith is, we believe, a citizen of New York or Philadelphia, and largely interested in the shipping interest of the Eastern seaboards.

POINTS ON THE YAZOO AND TALLAHATCHIE.—From Vicksburg to—

	Miles.
Old River	12
Mouth Yazoo River	20
Haynes' Bluff	32
Mouth Little Sunflower	50
Mouth Big Sunflower	62
Satartia	90
Yazoo City	110
Foot Honey Island	160
Head Honey Island	220
Sidon	240
Greenwood	260
Shell Mound	290
Minter's	320
Sharkey's	370
Pecula City (via the Lake)	210

THE last number of the *Ohio River Traveler* contains the following:

The weather changed very suddenly in a few days, and has been zeroically doing its frigid duty. You can always bet on the weater in this latitude.

"WM. McK—t, of Millersport, please 'rise and explain' how he went to bed on the Ohio No. 4 and woke up on the Telegraph? As he is a reliable temperance man, his friends want the mystery explained. Shall we tell them?

Captain H. H. Drown, of the steamer Emperor, was so unfortunate to have his ears frozen on the down trip last Saturday. He telegraphed to Cincinnati for a pair of tin ones, which we hope he is now comfortably enjoying.

Captain Peter Boughner having sold his interest in the Kanawha Belle to Ebenezer Williams, is now prospecting for the purchase of another.

Captain Joseph Cheeseman, formerly of river fame, is now a worthy distributor of tracts, and proposes to confine his operations among his old friends about the wharf at Cincinnati.

THE following about the Illinois River twenty-four years ago, we copy from the St. Louis *Democrat*: W. T. DeWitt, now anxiously waiting for the ice of the Illinois to go out, piloted the St. Louis and Peru packet, Dan. Hillman, in 1849. Peru was considered the head of Illinois navigation. During the winter of that year there was extreme cold weather, and the Dan. Hillman lay frozen in three months at the foot of Grand Island. Capt. A. B. DeWitt, father of William, the pilot, commanded the Hillman. He died some time after, while he was master of the packet Time-and-Tide, in the Illinois trade. A curious phenomenon occurred to the Illinois during the winter spoken of. That river rose speedily until it was ten feet over its banks, and yet the ice did not break up and float away as it does in other rivers in similar circumstances. It rose boldly in harmony with the swell, and a freeze extended the ice over the water on both sides, until thousands of trees were involved. Skaters had a fine time amusing themselves in the forests, which had become a vast, frozen lake. This has often occurred to the Illinois. At the present time the Peoria editors wonder at the continued rise of the Illinois. It is eleven feet or more above low water mark, and out of its banks in many places. Still it is frozen over from the head of its navigation to its mouth, and the ice has not moved. The current of the Illinois is remarkable for its sluggishness.

Steamboats and the Carondelet Bridge.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The protest of the steamboat interest against the construction of a bridge at Carondelet, of 400 feet span and 50 feet high, has been deemed by many to have its basis in an unwarranted prejudice against railways, and that a bridge which shall guarantee 400 feet between spans and 50 feet above high water mark would really form no obstruction to commerce. That such will not be so will be easily seen from the following figures: The James Howard measures eighty-one feet from the water to the top of her pilot house. The rise and fall of water is not over thirty feet. Then, at 1 s lowest stage the James Howard would lack a clear foot of passing under the bridge, even if she cut down her chimneys and jack staff to a level with her pilot house. But on such a low stage the James Howard could not run, and on a stage sufficient to float her out loaded, she could not pass under the proposed bridge by eight or ten feet. The same is true of the Great Republic, the Thompson Dean and other large boats engaged in the lower river trade. It is the general opinion of steamboatmen that a 200-foot draw put in next the shore would make the proposed Carondelet bridge perfectly satisfactory, and that our western commerce of the Mississippi river, should insist upon such a draw for this bridge, and for every other bridge hereafter to be constructed accross the Mississippi.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad

Voigt, Mahood & Co, 6 qrs beef, 22 bbls onions, 3 kegs butter, 1 bbl cheese; Wm H Nankker, 122 sks oats; Rinehart & S, 6 bxs canned oysters, 3 cases peas, 23 bxs soap, 18 chests tea, 1 case tomatoes, 1 do peaches, 2 do corn, 1 bx starch, 3 bbls do; H H Rubie, 27 do pickles; Krame & V, 14 bxs syr, 24 bxs map e sugar, 5 do catsup; 3 do pickles, 5 do peaches, 5 do honey, 5 half bbls kraut; E & J Mageton, 50 bxs horse radish, 10 bxs do syrup; McMahon & Jones, 20 bxs tobacco; W M Steele, 3 do sorghum, 25 bxs maple sugar, 10 boxes maple syrup, 50 boxes horse radish, 20 bxs pepper sauce, 10 do catsup; A J Nolte, 4 cgs eggs, 2 do hops; Henry Rea, Jr, 12 tubs butter; Reymer Bros, 15 bf bbls pickles, 1 bx beans, 4 bbls do, 10 do syrup, 10 do catsup; W Morrison, 1 bx frames; Gallenger & Co, 28 bbls flour; Atterbury & co, 23 cs glass; W G Logan, 5 bbls plugs; J F Hazen, 4 cs saws, 1 do scales; Arbuckle & co, 25 doz brooms; Bagshaw & Co, 1 bx glass; M'Wa lace, 1 bx rake teeth; Jno Henkle, 44 sks clover seed; Marshall, K & co, 161 sks wheat; Lane Bros, 14 cases handles; Pittsburgh Iron Co, 1 bx do; Joshua Rhoads, 3 bales hops; Albert Murray, 10 bbls flour; bells, frames and handles; Schnebach & H, 13 bbls tallow; H C McCracken & Bro, 2 cars hay; Whitmore, W, L & co, 5 doz shovels; J Herdman & Son, 2 bbls pickles; Loh & C, 3 tubs butter, 28 bxs cheese; W H Graff, 28 do do; Smith & Bros, 15 cases cheese; Pitts & Son, 25 pcs castings, 115 wheels; Myers & Arnor, 45 bbls apples; Frazer, M & co, 5 bundles paper; Fairbank, K & Co, 2 cases scales; S E Reynes, 49 cars stone; Greenwald, R & Co, 2 do do; T C Jenkins, 800 sks flour, 100 bbls flour; R Wiggins, 5 cars old iron; Pitt Forge co, 1 do do; F W Jenkins & Bro 200 bbls flour; C Huber, 2 bxs nails; T Brady & co, 1 car hay; J J Pettit & co, 1 do do; Lewis, O & co, 3 bbls iron; McHenry & H, 11 sks seed.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour; Wm Peeples, 1 car lumber; J H Morrison, 1 do do; Reed & Bro, 1 do do; Mullen, S & Co, 1 do do; Thos Hare, 19 sks oats; Beemer, Bauman & Co, 1,250 pigs lead; J H Sykes and Sons, 1 do do; Hippley, 3 do do; M Keys, 1 do; H Cordier, 4 do do; Sweezer, 1 do do; J Strott 1 do do; M Steller & Son, 100 bbls flour; Hack & Schwebel, 1 car flour and feed; Isabella Furnace Co, 6 do limestone; Hargrove & Berry, 1 do do; Spang, C & Co, 1 do do; S M Cummings, 1 do wheels; J Miller, 10 tubs top; M Pinkerton, 2 bbls apples.

West Penn Railroad.

B L Fahnestock, 5 bxs drugs; G Kann, 28 g hides; Robt Forrester, 14 bags oats; Jas Gallery, 1 car bark; Z Wainwright, 3 eggs; J Rhoads, 6 do do; V Gast, 2 do; G Seidle, 6 do; H W Hilburn, 5 do do; R Carson, 3 do do; H Beltz, 1 do; W M Sackett 1 car g ware; F Seebeck 1 bale yarn; J Battenfelder, 51 sks oats; Jas Shields, 3 do chaff; Roenig & G, 17 sks bark; Weldin & Co, 1 bx paper; N Brace, 5 g bxs oats; F Miller, 12 do do; F Miller, 15 do Penn Salt Co, 40 cases lye, 120 cs boys vitriol, 40 kegs b c soda, 45 do b c soda; 2 casks coppera, 30 kegs b c soda, 16 do soda, 2 carboys m acid, 1 do do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Sam'l D Hill, 1 car lumber; Melon Bros, 1 do do; B D Moore, 300 bbls; Lemon & Wane, 25 pkgs furniture; C A Wainwright, 1 car, 100 bbls; Schnelbach & H, 60 sks oats, 177 bgs mill feed; A Bradley & Co, 25 sks cement; Pgh, B & W Co, 8 cases paper; C P Markle & Son, 10 bales rags; Welder & K, 125 bkets; T B Young & Co, 12 bdls chairs; Porter, Bell & Co, 4 chill tires; Aiken, W & P, 5 bgs feed, 10 bbls turnips; Herzog & Bro, 2 cases wines; D W Garrett, 18 bxs fish; T McCoy, 1 do do; Jones & N, 10 bbls knobs; Fawcett & C, 1 cask e ware; J A Graff, 29 kegs a butter; G W McClure, 1 keg and 2 bbls sdrs; McIntire & B, 2 do c meal, 1 keg er wheat; Zug & Co, 8 bbls s iron, 4 bundles iron; Kramer & V, 1 bx sdrs; Aurbach & W, 10 do cheese; Voigt, M & Co, 7 pkgs sdrs; A Steinmyer, 3 boxes stone; Hostetter & S, 16 do paper; H J McCracken, 2 bbls dried apples, 1 do eggs; Head, C & Co, 19 pkgs sdrs, 6 bls eggs; W Flaccus & Son, 5 rolls leather; P Duff & Sons, 10 pkgs sdrs; W J Steel & Co, 26 do do; H Rea, Jr, 2 bbls eggs; Duff & W, 1 bx g ware.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

J McB Robb, 60 bales cotton; M B Snydam, 154 sacks f seed; McKeown & Thompson, 4 bbls Japan oil; Armstrong, Bro 15 bbls m dust; Paine, A & T, 10 bbls oil; Brindley & Bro, 1 car bacon; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 7 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter; Loh & C, 2 bbls eggs; McBane & A, 1 car barley; H J McCracken, 1 car oats; W B Hays & Son, 19 barrels pigs' feet, 8 trcs do do, 20 kits pork, 50 barrels lard, 44 barrels grease; Adams & Knox, 1 car hay; S P Shriver & co, 35 bbls mols; S Ewart, 38 do; J Porterfield & co, 100 bbls flour; McHenry & Hood, 30 sks barley; Fairman & H 28 bales hay; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour in sacks; T W Jenkins, 100 do; Reese Owens, 50 trcs hams; Mills & co 70 bbls cement; Houck Mc & co, 1 car barley; Jno W Fairley, 95 bales tow; O H. Allerton, 3 cars hay.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A Holstein, 13 bdls g hides; Union Glass Co, 5 boxes g ware; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 5 bbls flour; various consignees, lots butter, eggs, etc, lot 11 packages; Jas Hamlin, 1 car junk; S S Holmes, 3 tubs butter; Curry & M, 1 cad tobacco; Kramer & V, 1 box can goods, 1 bx corn; Schomaker & Co, 1 box cheese; Wm Hoffman, lot calves; J Barr, lot printing ink; G A Kelley, 1 box sundries; Wm Huffman, lot calves; G Domberger, lot do; Shoenberger, B & Co, 4 cars limestone; Carnagie, K, & Co, 2 do do; Jas Irwin, 156 carboys; A V R R Co, 36 new rails; C Howard & Son, 11 cars stone.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Foster & Strother, o	6	Pitts Forge & Iron Co, m	3
Lewis, O & P, o	3	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	7
Total			19

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars		Cars.
Caughey & Hallman, m	5	J Moorhead, m	3
J Reamer, m	3	J W Porter, m	3
Total			14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, D & Co, m	7	Lewis, O & P, m	3
Wm Smith & Son, m	1		
Total			11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	Zug & Co, o	1
Hussey, Wells & Co, o	5	Lucy Furnace, o	6
McKnight, D & Co, o	3	Shoenberger, B & Co, m	5
Reese, Graff & Co, o	5	Lewis B, D & Co, m	1
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1	Isabella Furnace Co, o	8
Total			38

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	1	Graff, B & Co, o	3
Carnegie, K & Co, m	8	Harbaugh, M & Co, o	2
Total			14

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	14	Jones & Laughlin, m	35
J B Herron, m	3	Wm Smith & Son, m	3
Painter & Sons, m	29	J Roney, m	8
Lewis, O & P, m	29	Thos Carlin, m	5
Wm Clark & Co, m	6	Pitts Forge Co, m	4
Zug & Co, m	3	J Marshall, m	10
Totten & Co, m	3	J Marshall, m	4
Beyers, McC & Co, m	3	A Bradley & Co, m	8
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	7	Spang, C & Co, m	3
Spang, C & Co, b	3	McIntosh H & Co, m	2
Pittsburgh L Works m	11	L Peterson & Son, m	2
Various, m	2		
Total			200

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong D & Co	28	N Y & C G Coal Co	16
Total			44

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FITTING UP MILLS, FURNACES, REFINERIES, COKE OVENS, &c, promptly attended to. BRASS AND BRONZE CASTINGS AND ANTI-FRICTION METALS A SPECIALTY.

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FLANGE AND BOWL PIPE

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Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

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CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

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JOHN D. FRASER....Cashier.

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Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.

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Tradesmen's National Bank,

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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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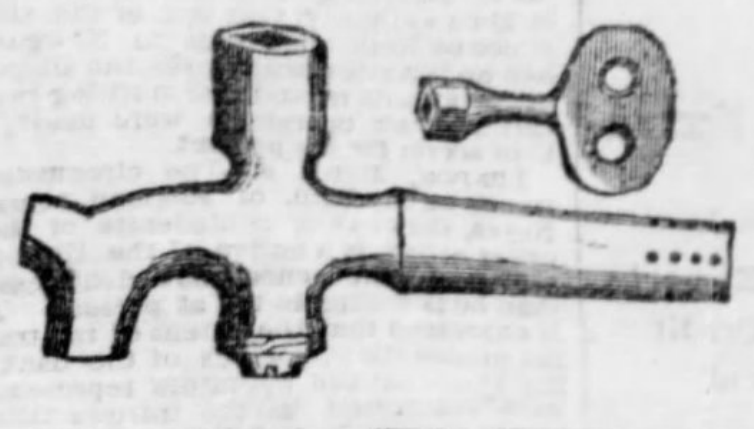

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE SHEET

THE VERY LATEST.

XLII CONGRESS.

ENDING OF THE SESSION.

Valedictory of the Retiring Vice President and Opening Address of His Successor.

Forty-third Senate in Extra Session.

Closing Scenes in the House—Remarks from Garfield Concerning the Credit Mobilier—Farewell Address of Speaker Blaine.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

The Senate reconvened at 9:30 but there was no quorum present. A brief recess was taken, after which the bill providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Pittsburgh was passed.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was passed.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

At 11:15, Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make the two houses, having finished the business before them, were ready to adjourn. The Vice President appointed Messrs. Conkling and Trumbull as such committee.

At 11:50 Mr. CONKLING reported that the President had been waited on. He had no further communication to make to Congress.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

At a few minutes before twelve the President elect, escorted by Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, followed by members of the Cabinet, entered the Chamber.

VALEDICTORY OF THE RETIRING VICE PRESIDENT.

Senators—The time fixed by the Constitution for the dissolution of the Forty-second Congress has arrived, and with a few parting words I shall resign this gavel to the honored son of Massachusetts who has been chosen by the people as my successor. Administrations terminate and Congresses expire as years pass by, but the nation lives and grows and prospers, to be served in the future by those equally faithful to its interests and equally proud of its growing influence among the nations of the earth. To be called by the representatives of the people, and afterwards by the people themselves, to the responsible duty of presiding successively over the two houses of Congress for the past ten years, from the era of the war through the era of reconstruction, to the era of peace, more than fills the measure of an honorable ambition. Looking back over these ten exciting years, I can claim not only that I have committed no act which has proved the confidence misplaced that called me to this position, but also that I have striven in its official duties to administer the parliamentary law with the same impartiality with which the upright judge upon the bench decides in questions of life and liberty. To faithfully protect the rights of the minority, as well as to uphold the rights of the majority in the advancement of public business. To remain calm and unmoved amid the excitements of debate, to temper and restrain asperities and to guard against personal antagonism, to perform acceptably the complex and often perplexing duties of the chair without partisan bias, has been my constant endeavor. It is gratifying, therefore, that of many hundreds of decisions made by me, often on the instant, none have been reversed and scarcely any seriously questioned. How much I owe to the uniform kindness and support of the members over whom I have presided, is difficult to express, in words. It has been bounded by no party lines and controlled by no political affiliations, and I rejoice that I have been able to attest my appreciation of this support. While jealously defending the principles before the people, this defense has never been coupled with personal assaults on any of the eminent public men with whom I have differed; no aspersions on their character have dishonored my tongue; no epithets or invectives have fallen from my lips. But the clock admonishes me that the Forty-second Congress has already passed into history, and wishing you, Senators, useful lives for your country, and happy lives for yourselves, and thanking you for the resolution spread on your journal, and invoking the favor of Him who holds the destinies of nations and of men in the hollow of His hand, I am ready to administer the oath of office to the Vice President elect, whom I now introduce to you.

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

Vice President Wilson standing at the Secretary's desk, then addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators—In assuming the position assigned me by the voice of the nation, I am not, I trust, unmindful of the obligations it imposes. A service here somewhat prolonged, covering a period crowded with great events, and an association here with nearly two hundred and thirty Senators, many of them statesmen of large and varied experience, have impressed upon me exalted ideas of the responsibilities resting upon the occupant of this chair, under rules of the Senate, parliamentary law and the Constitution. In passing then from the seat I have occupied for more than eighteen years to this chair, I trust I comprehend something of its just requirements—something too of the tone and temper of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations I shall ever strive to be free from personal prejudice and partisan bias. A sense of public duty and obligations of personal friendship alike require that I shall be as considerate, as just, and as impartial, as the lot of humanity permits. To the justice, generosity and friendly regard of Senators, I trustfully appeal for that counsel and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence which I am sure I shall often require as your presiding officer.

The retiring Vice President administered the oath of office to the Vice President elect, and then said: The time for the expiration of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, I declare the Senate of the United States adjourned *sine die*.

NEW SENATE CONSTITUTED.

Vice President WILSON then called the Senate of the Forty-third Congress to order, and announced his readiness to administer the oath of office to Senators elected to the Forty-third Congress, and accordingly the following Senators were sworn in: Allison, Bogy, Cameron, Conkling, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Howe, Ingalls, McCreary, Kentucky; Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman and Merrimon.

Owing to some inadvertance Mr. Conkling's credentials had not yet been received, but Mr. HAMLIN remarked that the Senator's election was a matter of public notoriety, and moved that the oath of office be administered to him, which was unanimously agreed to.

Senators Gordon, Jones and Wadleigh did not appear.

After the oath of office had been administered to the new Senators, the President's proclamation convening the Senate in extra session at twelve o'clock to-day was read.

A procession was then formed and proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol.

At 12:50 the Senate returned to its chamber.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the hour for daily meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, a committee of three was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. Messrs. Hamlin, Sherman and Casserly were appointed such committee.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday at noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POTTER, from Judiciary Committee made a report on the matter of Judge Locke, of Alabama, who had accepted the office of State Senator. The committee considers the two offices incompatible, but inasmuch as Judge Locke had resigned his office as State Senator the committee asked to be discharged and it was so ordered.

MR. GARFIELD MAKES A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, rising to a personal explanation, said: During the late investigation by the committee of which the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Poland) was chairman, I pursued what seemed to be the plain path of duty, to keep silence except when I was called upon to testify before the committee, when other testimony was given which appeared to be in conflict with mine. I waited, expecting to be called again if anything was needed from me in reference to these discrepancies. I was not recalled, and when the committee submitted their report to the House a considerable portion of the testimony relating to me had not been printed. In the discussion that followed here I was prepared to submit some additional facts and considerations in the House. But the whole subject was concluded without any direct reference to myself, and since then the whole time of the House has been occupied with public business. I now desire to make a single remark on this subject, in the hearing of the House. Though the committee acquit me of all charges of corruption in action or intent, yet there is in the report a summing up of facts in relation to me which I respectfully protest is not warranted by the testimony. I say this with the utmost respect for the committee, and without intending any reflection upon them. I cannot now enter upon the discussion, but propose before long to make a statement to the public, setting forth more fully the grounds of my dissent from the summing up to which I have referred. I will only say now that the testimony which I gave before the committee is a statement of the facts in the case as I have understood them from the beginning, and that nothing in my conduct or conversation has at any time been in conflict with my testimony. For the present I desire only to place on record this declaration.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

Mr. ACKER, referring to the vote of thanks to Speaker Blaine at the last session, which was reported as being unanimous, stated that that was a misrepresentation, as he himself had voted in the negative, and proceeded to justify that vote on the ground of political and personal partiality. [Excitement, noise and confusion].

Mr. RAINEY, standing in the central aisle, and surrounded by members, declared that if any people had a right to complain and find fault with the House and Speaker, it was the class of colored people to which he belonged. The other side of the House would not let them have their Civil Rights bill passed.

Mr. COX—Now we ought to go out and see the corruptionists and Pretons guards. [Laughter].

NO FURTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. DAWES, in behalf of the Joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had discharged that duty, and that the President had stated he had no further communication to make to Congress.

THE SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY.

As the hands on the dial of the clock were making rapid approach to noon, the Speaker rose and delivered his valedictory. He said: Gentlemen, for the forty-second time since the Federal government was organized this great representative body stands on the eve of dissolution. The final word to separate us is suspended for a moment that I may return my sincere thanks for the kind expressions respecting my official conduct, which, without division of party, you have caused to be entered on your journal. At the close of four years service in this responsible and often trying position, it is a source of honorable pride, that I have so administered my trust as to secure the confidence and approbation of both sides of the House. It would not be strange, if in the necessarily rapid discharge of daily business, I should have erred in some of my decisions, made on points unexpectedly arising, and often without precedent to guide me. It has been my good fortune, however, to be always sustained by the House, and in no single instance to have had a ruling reversed. I advert to this gratifying fact, to quote the language of the most eloquent of my predecessors, "in no vain spirit of emulation, but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratitude." And now, gentlemen, with a hearty God bless you all, I discharge my only remaining duty in declaring that the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress is adjourned without day.

The remarks of the Speaker were generally and heartily applauded on the floor and in the galleries, and then the members formed a procession, with the Speaker at their head, and went to the Senate chamber to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

Cincinnati Pork Packing Statistics.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The report of Superintendent Maxwell of the Chamber of Commerce on Cincinnati pork packing for the season just ended was submitted in detail to the Chamber to-day. From this it appears that while the number according to count is about 4,000 less than last winter, the packing this season is equal to 30,000 more hogs than last year's average; an increase in gross average of 13,600,000 pounds. Aggregate yield of all kinds of lard 28,600,000 pounds; an increase of two and three-fourth million pounds. Average yield per head of all kinds of lard 45½ pounds; an increase per head of 4½ pounds. Aggregate cost of hogs $7,500,000, at a gross average per hundred of $5 92, being 44 cents per hundred less than last season. Number of barrels of mess pork 38,000, as compared with 62,000 barrels the previous season. The summer packing last year was 84,000 hogs against 87,000 in the year 1871.

The New Consolidated Steamboat Line.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The position of the new Upper Mississippi Steamboat Keokuk and Northern Packet Company is stated as follows: Capt. John A. McCune, President; Capt. W. H. Davidson, General Superintendent; Thomas H. Griffith, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee, composed of Captains McCune, Davidson and Thos. B. Rhodes will have the management of the business, appointment of officers of steamers, agents, &c. E. W. Gould, John A. Scudder and P. Conrad will decide the value of the property of the three old lines and determine at what rates the steamers shall be turned into the new company. The following steamers will not be comprised in the valuation, as they will run to other trades: Jno. Kyle, City of Quincy, Jasper, Savanna, Illinois and St. Johns.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Frauds on the Bank of England—Startling Developments Expected.

LONDON, March 4.—It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amount to $2,000,000, and that of this amount $350,000 was drawn upon Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., $200,000 upon Rothschilds, and a large amount, the exact figures unknown, upon Barings. Some of these houses are said to be making strenuous efforts to suppress the details of the transactions. It is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that one of the members of the house of Rothschilds sent to Newgate to-day and had an interview with Noyes, the alleged accomplice of the swindlers, and that startling revelations concerning their operations were made, which will be kept secret for the present.

LONDON, March 4.—The circumstances of the frauds on the Bank of England remain a mystery. Noyes, the clerk or confederate of the forgers now under arrest, is a native of the United States. He protests his innocence, but doubtless knows more than he is willing to tell at present. Astonishment is expressed that the extent of the transactions did not arouse the suspicions of the bank officials, but it seems that the operators represented that they were interested in the introduction of American palace cars on British railways, and were arranging for their manufacture on a scale which required the employment of a large amount of funds.

The Carlist Uprising and Insubordination Among the Spanish Troops.

BAYONNE, March 4.—A passenger train for France was stopped by the Carlist Chief Salava on Saturday last near Granollers Des Valles, sixteen miles north of Barcelona, and compelled it to return to the latter place. Insubordination is rife among the national troops at Reuss, and the authorities have resolved on rigorous measures to check it.

Doubtful Rumor from Spain.

PARIS, March 4.—The *Messager de Paris* publishes, in an extra this evening, dispatches reporting that Marshal Serrano has been appointed Dictator of Spain, and that the Republicans have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Carlists near Irun.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Brazil.

LISBON, March 4.—The South American steamer brings news that the ravages of the yellow fever in Brazil were unabated. At Rio Janeiro the death rate was from thirty-five to forty per day and the epidemic had spread to Bahia and Pernambuco. A number of English residents returned in the steamer and others were preparing to leave the country.

The Cabmen's Strike in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 4.—As the cabmen obstinately persist in their strike, to the great inconvenience of the public, the police authorities have ordered the cab proprietors to resume business under penalty of withdrawal of their licenses in case of refusal.

Pere Hyacinthe will Return to the Pulpit.

PARIS, March 4.—Three hundred liberal Catholics have united in an address to Pere Hyacinthe, urging him to resume the pulpit at Geneva. The father has made a favorable reply, saying that he is willing to preach to those who are resolved not to surrender to either ultramontanism or unbelief.

Dinner at the American Legation in Berlin—President Grant Toasted by Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 4.—A dinner was given to-night at the American Legation in honor of the inauguration of President Grant. Minister Bancroft presided. At his right sat Prince Bismarck. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by its principal members. Among the distinguished guests were Counsellor Von Philipsborn and Herr Von Greist, Director of Universities. The toast to the President of the United States was offered by Prince Bismarck, and Minister Bancroft gave the health of the German Emperor.

Progress of the Spanish Republic.

MADRID, March 4.—In the Assembly to-day Senor Figueras, President of the Ministry, submitted a bill convoking the Constituent Cortes on the 1st day of May; and ordering elections for members in Spain and Porto Rico on the 10th of April, all male citizens of the age of twenty to be entitled to vote therefor; dissolving the present Assembly after it has voted the budget, abolition of slavery and armament of the volunteers, and providing that in the interim a permanent committee shall sit, and as soon as the Cortes meets the committee and the Ministry shall resign. Senor Tetuan, Minister of Finance, presented a bill authorizing the sale of the Crown property. Senor Sarmi introduced a bill extending the operation of the banking, judiciary, registration and mortgage laws of Spain to the colonies.

Speech by M. Thiers in the French Assembly—Constitutional Project Adopted.

PARIS, March 4.—President Thiers made a great speech in the Assembly to-day. He reaffirmed his determination to maintain the pact of Bordeaux. The preamble of the constitutional project, declaring that the Assembly reserves to itself the constituent power, was adopted by the Chamber—475 yeas, to 199 nays.

Probable End of the Welsh Iron Strike.

LONDON, March 4.—The men on strike in Merthyr Tydvil, at a meeting to-day, resolved to go back to work on the masters' terms for two weeks, and trust to the masters' honor for an advance of wages for the third week. It is probable this action will bring the long strike to an end.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The steamship Celtic, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, March 4.—The steamship Trinacria, from New York, has arrived.

BREST, March 4.—The steamer St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 4, 4 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞. American securities: 5-20s of 1865, 93½; do of 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie Railway 51⅝. Tallow 44s 3d. Spirits petroleum 18a18⅛d; refined do 17¼a17½d.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—United States bonds—5-20s of 1862, 96¾.

PARIS, March 4.—Rentes 57 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9⅜d; Orleans 10d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American, and 1,000 bales for speculation and export; seller March or April, shipments of cotton from Savannah or Charleston, 9⅛d. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat average 11s 7da11s 11d; club 12s 2da12s 6d; red winter 12s 2d. Flour 28sa28s 6d. Corn 27sa27s 3d. Cheese 72s. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib do 36s 6d. Receipts of corn for the past three days 5,000 quarters; American 4,000 quarters. Receipts of wheat during the same time 13,000 quarters; American 11,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull but not quotably lower.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Refined petroleum 44 francs.

Suit Brought for the Recovery of the Bribery Money.

TOPEKA, KS., March 4.—J. Q. Page brought suit in the District Court here to-day, against Governor Osborne, Lieutenant Governor Steven, State Treasurer Hays and Colonel York, for the recovery of the $7,000 procured by York from Senator Pomeroy. The Sheriff found the money in the State Treasury safe, and took charge of it. The defendants subsequently gave bonds for the money, under the statute, and the historic packages were restored to their possession.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The weather in the Northwest is severe. At Sparta, Wisconsin, yesterday, the thermometer stood at thirty-five degrees below zero. At St. Paul and Minneapolis it was fifteen below.

Two of the Alabama Supreme Court Justices have decided that the Court House Legislature was the legal body. The third Justice rendered a dissenting opinion that the legal Legislature was that organized under Attorney General Williams's plan.

Gen. Edward Johnston, who fought in the Mexican war and for the South during the rebellion, died in Richmond on Sunday.

The New Orleans Volunteer Fire Department yesterday celebrated its thirty-sixth anniversary by a grand procession. Thirty-one companies in line and all looking well.

The body of a well known German was found on the track of one of the railroads in Indianapolis yesterday morning. It is supposed he was struck by a train while walking on the track.

The scaffold on the new National Bank building, Louisville, gave way yesterday, carrying down with it two painters named Clay and Shepherd, a distance of sixty feet. Clay was instantly killed and Shepherd died soon after.

Senator Thompson, of Indianapolis, was serenaded last night by the German societies and a large number of citizens opposed to the Temperance law recently passed by the Legislature.

A very large meeting of citizens was held at the Terre Haute, Ill., Court House yesterday evening at which there was a warm and protracted debate and resolutions were adopted in favor of the rigid enforcement of the new liquor law.

Advices from Dayton deny the death of John Duffey from the effects of a shot on Saturday night as reported on Monday and say he has a fair prospect for recovering.

Two freight trains on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad collided near Cincinnati yesterday afternoon. No persons injured. Both locomotives badly injured. The cars took fire, seven of them were burned together with two horses that one of the cars contained.

The New York Senate, by a vote of seven to fifteen, refused to declare Tweed's seat vacant.

The steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

In consequence of some facts connected with the conviction of Foster, the New York car-hook murderer, just presented, Governor Dix has directed the Sheriff of the city and county of New York to suspend the execution of sentence until Friday, 21st inst.

A fire broke out in the chemical manufactory of Jacob Ellas, at the foot of Dupont street, at Williamsburgh, New York, and several frame buildings adjoining, were destroyed. Loss about $80,000.

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad were cut last night maliciously, and the working of trains seriously impeded thereby. Much damage was done in Maryland.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 4, 1873.

River six feet and falling, and full of heavy ice. Boats all laid up. Clear and moderating. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 4.—River seventeen feet and falling. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; Mollie Moore, Pittsburgh; Charles Bodmann, New Orleans; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Mollie Ebert, New Orleans. Clear and moderating.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 4.—River falling, with seven feet eight inches in the canal and five feet eight inches in the chute. Two-thirds fully of the floating ice was made in the last thirty-six hours. The ice is from two to four inches thick, flinty and sharp, and greatly in the way of steamers. Clear and cold. Mercury 2 at six A. M., 21 at noon and 23 at 5 P. M. Only packets running.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 4.—Clear and cold. Mercury 9 to 24. The river has fallen three feet. Up—Ada Hellman, Fayette, Bowling Green, Flor-Louisiana; Lee, Quickstep and Potomac. Down—Louisiana Lee, Quickstep and Potomac. Down—Mary Ament, Hercules and barges, Diamond and barges, Tarascon, Warner and barges and Rose Hite, all with good trips. Business active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., March 4.—Arrived—Jno. Dippold, Pittsburgh; Shannon, Cincinnati; Carrie V. Kountz, Red river; City of Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Kittie Hegler, Memphis; Shannon, New Orleans; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans. The Glencoe found the ice too heavy to reach St. Louis and returned to load here for New Orleans. River has fallen eighteen inches. Clear; mercury 78.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Arrived—Yaeger, New Orleans. Departed—Bee, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis. River falling slowly and a good deal of ice running. Clear and warm but still cold.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—River stationary, with twelve feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cold. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Clear and cold. River fell one inch. Arrived—Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Dexter and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Jas. Howard and Minneola, New Orleans; Geo. Wolfe, Red river; Mary Boyd and Armadillo, Arkansas river.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts 1,767 head; market active for good grades, and prices firm at $4 50a5 00 for medium to good steers, $5 50a6 00 outside for lots averaging 1,426 lbs; through Texans sold at $3 30a3 50; corn fed $4 50; shipments 2,700 head. Hogs—Receipts 11,783 head; market moderately active but prices weak; good to choice $4 70a4 85, with a few extra at $5a5 10, closing quiet; shipments 9,000 head.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Corn—Mixed 67½c; white 90c. Bran easier at $1 05. Hay firmer; prime $24a30; choice $33. Pork firmer at $15 50. Sugar firmer; inferior 6½c; fair 7½c; good to fully fair 8½c; prime 9½a9¾c. Molasses—Prime fermenting 65c. Whisky dull at 90a95c. Other articles unchanged.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

A Devout Catholic Sues a Bishop, and Is Excommunicated—He Dies From a Nervous Shock.

The Detroit *Union* tells the sad story of Mr. Patrick Bunbury, of Kalamazoo, who died recently from fright, superinduced by excommunication from the church. Mr. Bunbury, it appears, lent $10,000 to Father Lebel, to build a Catholic church in Kalamazoo. He mortgaged his farm to secure the money, and was assured he should suffer no pecuniary loss. The money was loaned in 1869, and it is claimed was done with the full approval of Bishop Lefevre, who subsequently died. His successor was also made acquainted with the facts, and ratified the arrangement. Father Lebel suddenly died afterwards, and it was then ascertained, it is alleged, that he had used some of the money for other than church purposes. The Bishop and the parish refused to return it, and Mr. Bunbury, fearing a foreclosure on his mortgage, brought suit against the money. He was immediately excommunicated and the bar was not removed until he withdrew the suit. The nervous shock sustained in the affair brought on sickness, from which Mr. Bunbury died.

The affair has created intense excitement in Michigan, and Senator Emerson has introduced in the Legislature a bill punishing by a fine of one to five thousand dollars, or imprisonment from one to five years, any Bishop or priest who shall excommunicate or threaten to excommunicate any member, to prevent him from commencing any suit or collecting any claim.

The Aim in Advertising.

[From the Boston Journal.]

It was the remark of a very eminent Bostonian that he regarded an advertisement in a paper as a personal invitation extended to him to call, and he added, "while I sometimes hesitate about entering a store, the proprietors of which have not thus sent their card to my residence, I always feel certain of a cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm." There is in this remark an assurance of one of the many results of advertising. The trader and his calling becomes identified, and the name of a man is inseparably connected in the mind of the public with his merchandise. It may not be the very day an advertisement appears that it bears its fruit; weeks or months may elapse, and then when the want arises the article to be obtained immediately suggests the advertiser. This is the effect of general advertising when persistently followed. A special class of advertising, where some novelty is announced, is more immediate. A shrewd business man once advertised a trifling article in a manner which would scarce prove remunerative. His neighbors expressed their regret at his folly, but he appeared contented. Though his gross sales of the article did not cover the cost of his advertising, he attracted a new class of people to his store, and his shrewdness paid him in a very short time. for new eyes saw what he had to offer in addition to the speciality advertised, and fresh purses came under contribution to him.

The object which all aim to accomplish in advertising is an increase of business. The nimble shilling is what we require in this age. It costs very little more in the way of expense to carry on a business of two hundred thousand dollars than it requires to do half that amount. The cost of rent, personal living, and many incidental expenses, do not increase in the ratio of business, while time is saved; for there is greater profit resulting from trade of $200,000 in one year than from the same amount, and even more, extended over twice the space of time. These simple facts are well known by energetic business men, who adopt advertising as the most powerful method of saving time, by increasing business and thus making capital doubly active. Indeed, it is often made the substitute for actual capital.

Effects of the Cold Weather on the Crops.

We find in the Peoria *Democrat* of a late date the following: "The intensity of the cold the past winter through the States of the Northwest has had very disastrous effects upon the farming community in the immediate loss entailed upon live stock. Where the snow lay all winter the wheat fields have been properly protected and the damage to winter wheat is not so very great. In Kansas the peach buds have been killed and those of some of the hardier trees. In Iowa the winter wheat crop appears to have suffered most, and orchards have been so damaged that they are not expected to furnish a quarter of the usual yield. In Illinois the peach crop of Egypt promises a very large yield. Missouri, which has always laid claims to be one of the safest Western fruit States, reports that the prospect of a peach yield is very discouraging, and grape vines are thought to be much injured. At a recent horticultural meeting in Greene county it was reported by a well known fruit grower that he had not found a sound peach bud in over a thousand that he had examined, but the apple and pear trees are said to be in good order."

Prof. Faraday on the Natural Duration of Life.

According to Prof. Faraday, the crime of suicide is very common in this age of the world, for he intimates that all who die under 100 years of age may be charged with self-murder; that Providence, having originally intended man to live a century, would allow him to arrive at that advanced period if he did not kill himself by eating unwholesome food, allowing himself to be annoyed by trifles, giving license to passions, and exposing himself to accident. Flourin advanced the theory that the duration of life is measured by the time of growth. When once the bones and epiphysis are united the body grows no more and it is at 20 years this union is effected in man. The natural termination of life is five removes from the several points. Man, being 20 years in growing, lives—or should—5 times 20 years; the camel is 8 years in growing, and lives 5 times 8 years; the horse is 5 years in growing, and lives 25 years; and so on with other animals.

THE New York *Bulletin* of the 3d inst. is of opinion that the immediate prospects of the spring dry goods trade may be regarded as highly satisfactory; stocks both foreign and domestic are not excessive, and, in fact, are more likely than not to fall below the requirements for actual consumption. The trade will be very late, but it will be very active, and any competition that may occur is more likely to take place among buyers than sellers. In view of the very small stocks in the interior and the certainly moderate amount of foreign and domestic goods in supply in the New York markets, the trade may be regarded as almost certain to be active and remunerative.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5, 1873.

	Cents.
Anderson, Master W., Sharon, Pa.	3
Bailey, H. P., Bealsville, Pa.	3
Caldwell & Jessup, Fagundus City, Pa.	3
Delevan, Jr., Henry E., vans, Colorado	3
Dougherty, Mrs. Julia Ann, Greensburg, Pa.	3
Dilmuth, J. S., Jacksonville, Fla.	3
Ely, George B., Cleveland, O.	3
Elder, R. G., Elders Ridge, Pa.	3
Francis, Jonathan, Pittsburgh	3
Gibson, David, Reading, Pa.	3
Hutchinson, E. S., Altoona, Pa.	3
Jones, Miss Rachel, Monongahela City, Pa.	3
Kamerer, Dr. J. W. B., Larimers, Pa.	3
Lee, Holmes, Richford, N. Y.	3
Montague, Miss Mary, St. Louis, Mo.	3
Meginnis, Mrs. Mary Ann, Ellensboro, W. Va.	3
McFarland, J. C., Wilkinsburg, Pa.	3
McFarland, Miss Jennie, Irwin Station, Pa.	3
McLaughlin, J. H., Saltsburg, Pa.	3
Newman, Miss Minnie, Titusville, Pa.	3
Pegram, Capt. Geo., New Orleans, La.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Wendell Phillips.

It should be born in mind that Wendell Phillips the great orator, is to deliver his lecture on Froude at Library Hall, on to-morrow evening. The mere announcement is sufficient to bring out enough people to jam the hall.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

M. and M. National Bank	$69 00
Security Trust Co.	104 00
Improvement Trust Co. ($27 06 paid in)	23 00

Rule for Contempt.

Yesterday, in the Common Pleas Court, a rule was granted on Edward Bailey to appear in Court on the 8th of March, at ten o'clock, to show cause why he should not be committed to prison for contempt of the orders of the Court in the case of Orlando Metcalf and wife vs. Edward Bailey.

The Shooting at the Rush House.

No further developments have, as yet, been made regarding the shooting affray at the Rush House yesterday morning, and no proceedings have been instituted. Dr. Cable is attending Harrison whom, as we reported, seems to have been the instigator of the row. He is in a somewhat dangerous condition, but unless inflammation should set in he will recover. The ball which was supposed to have entered the lungs has not been found, and the doctor is of opinion that it lodged near the spine.

The condition of Fairchild's is critical, but he, too, will likely recover.

A Fatal Fall.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, Wm. Parry, who resides on Charlotte street, near the Oakland car station, met with an accident which resulted fatally in a short time. He had returned home at that hour, and ascended the outside steps leading to the second story of the house where he resides, and knocked at the door. At the head of the stairs there is a railing about two and a half feet high. After knocking he sat on the railing, when, unfortunately, he overbalanced himself and fell to the ground, a distance of fourteen feet. His wife got up to answer the rap, but when she opened the door, she could not see any person. Upon searching for her husband she found him lying at the foot of the stairs unconscious. The unfortunate man was removed into the house, where he died in a few moments. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and two children. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains, when a verdict of death from concussion of the brain, produced by the fall, was rendered.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday morning, Thomas Hood, a hostler employed by Major A. M. Brown, who resides at the corner of Wylie avenue and Federal street, was found dead in his bed. Mr. Hood boarded with Major Brown and had a room comfortably furnished in the second story of the stable. He was at supper on Monday night and seemed to be in his usual health. Not appearing at the breakfast table yesterday morning Mrs. Brown sent her son to call him, but he found the door locked, and when he knocked he received no response. Major Brown then forced his way into the room when he was horrified upon discovering that his driver was dead.

The Coroner held an inquest over the remains, when Dr. Snodgrass gave it as his opinion that death resulted from congestion of the brain. A verdict to this effect was accordingly rendered. The deceased was thirty-two years of age, unmarried, and has a mother and two sisters who reside at Philadelphia. He had been in the employ of Major Brown nine months. The deceased had in his possession a certificate of deposit from the Dollar Savings Bank for government bonds to the amount of five hundred dollars.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Controllers—Reports of Committees—Salaries of Teachers—The Tax Levy for the Ensuing Year—Routine Business.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers met in regular session last evening. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Eaton, after which the roll was called and the minutes read and approved.

Mr. Marthens, from the First ward, reported the election of Miss M. J. Patton as a teacher in the Primary Department. Mr. Donaldson, from the Fifth ward, reported the elections of Misses Lizzie V. Brown, M. A. Bocking and Sadie J. May to fill vacancies by resignation. Mr. Trimble, from the Sixth ward, reported the election of Lizzie Johnson, and Mr. Eaton the election of Susan Johnston and Sarah J. Hubbard in the colored school. All the elections were confirmed by the Board.

Mr. Miller, from the Library Committee, submitted a report. The report stated that the committee had elected Mr. C. W. Benney Secretary and Librarian. One hundred and fifty volumes have been rebound, ninety-five magazines have been bound, four books donated and three hundred and forty new books purchased. The report was received and filed.

THE LIQUOR FINES.

Mr. Hobson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report, which was published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, with the exception of the following:

WHEREAS, The liquor fines collected by the Mayor during his administration have been diverted from their legitimate channel;

AND WHEREAS, The efforts made on the part of this Board to induce him to comply with the requirements of the law have all failed; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Councils be and they are hereby requested to appoint a committee of their honorable bodies to examine the books of the Mayor, in order to ascertain what amount of liquor fines have been collected by him during his term in office, and to have said fines paid into the Treasury of the Board of School Controllers.

On motion the report was received.

Mr. Hobson stated that the tax of eleven mills recommended in the report would make the receipts sufficient to cover the advance in the teacher's salaries made at the last meeting. He, however, moved that the report be laid on the table for the present, for the purpose of reconsidering the advice of the Board at the last meeting in raising the salaries of teachers on the ground that the salaries of only a few of the teachers were raised. The report was therefore laid on the table.

THE SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Mr. Hobson moved that the resolution increasing the salaries of teachers, adopted at the last meeting, be reconsidered.

Mr. Riggs moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. Lost.

After a protracted discussion the motion to reconsider was carried.

The resolution increasing the salaries of teachers adopted at the last meeting, was then referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Hobson now called up the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Smith said that it would be well to postpone the matter of fixing the levy at eleven mills, until the Committee on Teachers and Salaries would submit their report, so that the Board would learn the amount of money necessary to be raised.

Mr. Smith moved that the rule requiring the levy to be fixed to-night be suspended until the next meeting. Lost.

Mr. Smith moved to fix the levy at twelve mills instead of eleven. Lost.

The resolutions contained in the report, fixing the levy at eleven mills was then adopted. The resolution relative to the disposition of the liquor fines was also adopted. The report was then adopted.

Mr. Smith called up the resolution offered at the last meeting, that two-fifths of the members shall constitute a quorum.

Mr. Smith offered as an amendment, "except in the adoption of text books and in regulating of the salaries and election of teachers," which by the law require a majority of all the members of the Board. Lost.

The President then put the question on the original motion, which was lost.

A number of bills were then read by the Secretary, and warrants ordered drawn for their payment.

The Secretary read his monthly report, showing that the total enrollment in the schools the past month was 7,763; average attendance, 6,631; per cent. of attendance, 86. The amount of the pay roll was $8,297 50.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Twenty-four Rounds Fought—Break Up in a Row—Hicken has the Best of It.

The prize fight, which has been occupying the attention of the "fancy" and roughs generally for some weeks, took place yesterday at Collier's Station, West Virginia. Campbell was seconded by "Butt" Riley and "Owney" Geoghegan, while Hicken had Ned O'Baldwin and Abe Smith at his back. After a long parley a man named Seddons was chosen referee, and about noon the men went into the fight. Hicken had the best of it from the start, and punished his adversary considerably. Twenty-four rounds were fought, lasting over an hour, and when Campbell was carried to his corner there was great excitement. Some words passed between the seconds of the two sides, when Geoghegan rushed at O'Baldwin and knocked him down—some say with knucklers. Murphy, one of the dissatisfied members of the Campbell party, then shot off a revolver in the air, and rushing at O'Baldwin struck him with the weapon. This resulted in the break up of the ring, and the referee left, and consequently there was no decision on the fight. A general scene of confusion ensued, and outsiders cleared out fearing danger. No one was injured, however, in the melee which occurred, and all soon left the place. Campbell is said to have been badly used up, and Hicken but little injured. It is a pity that both were not half killed and that all participants could not have been arrested.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was a really large audience present here last night, to hear the new drama of "Davy Crockett," and, judging by the applause, a thoroughly pleased one. The play passed off more evenly than on its first presentation, as was to have been anticipated. Mr. Mayo's *Davy Crockett* has few faults and many merits. Miss Effie E. Ellsler makes a most charming character of the heroine, *Eleanor Vaughn*, investing it with grace and spirit. Altogether, the performance is one of the most enjoyable presented this season, and deserves a liberal recognition at the hands of the public.

Aims's American Theater.

The great act of the Leopolds at this theater is by itself worth all it costs to see the whole show. Just think of a boy being shot, as from a catapult, twenty-five feet into the air, and catching on a frail bar! There are many other good things on the bill, all of which can be seen at the matinee this afternoon, and again to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be two performances at this favorite resort, this afternoon and evening. All the company will appear on each occasion, including the female minstrels, the variety corps and the dramatic company. The managers engage first class performers only, and the stage manager, Harry Williams, knows how to make the most of them.

Death from Heart Disease.

A laborer named John Purucker, employed at the Keystone Bridge Works, and who resides in the Eighteenth ward, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from heart disease. About two o'clock he and a number of his companions learned that several rounds would be fired from a canon at the Lucy Furnace Works in a short time. They then ran to the place as fast as possible, but Purucker had no sooner arrived than he fell down dead. He was removed to a house near by and the Coroner notified. Dr. Donnelly gave it as his opinion that death was caused by heart disease, when a verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered. The deceased was twenty-one years of age and unmarried.

Young Married Man in Trouble.

W. H. Bussman, a young married man, more than "nineteen years old," but not yet twenty-one, is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing on a charge of adultery, preferred by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harriet Apps. Bussman, it is said, was formerly an occupant of the House of Refuge and was dismissed for good behavior some three years ago, since which time he married Miss Apps. It is alleged that he has not been a dutiful husband, but is cohabiting with a woman at McKeesport, where he has lately been attached to some show company. He says Mrs Apps is giving him trouble because he and his wife left her house.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE liquor men had a meeting at Phœnix Hall yesterday afternoon, which is said to have been a crowded and a stormy one.

AN axle of a Western avenue car broke down yesterday, while the car was being driven across the Suspension bridge. None of the passengers were injured.

THE body of Mrs. Nunns, whom it is alleged was poisoned by her husband, is to be disinterred on Thursday for the purpose of inquest, and probably the analyzation of the stomach.

A MAN giving his name as John Garrick, a miner, was roaming the streets at two o'clock this morning and claiming to have been shot in the face. His lip was cut severely, as though by a tumbler or bottle, and he said he had been attacked in a saloon in Market alley.

GEN. NEGLEY telegraphs that shortly before the Senate adjourned yesterday, the President signed the bill appropriating $300,000 for the government buildings in this city. This is good news, and it is to be hoped that work will be proceeded with without delay.

THE Beaver falls people are to meet again on Monday next, this time to consider the communication from the Harmony Society relative to the Chinese at the cutlery works. Opinions at the falls, it is likely that a majority of the people are dissatisfied with it.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the death of George W. Alden who has long been Superintendent of the Monongahela House. Mr. Alden has been ill for some time and his demise was expected. He was well-known and noted for his gentlemanly demeanor. Deceased was sixty-one years of age.

A STRIP of ground sixty-six feet wide, situated in the rear of the Lawrence Savings Bank, at the forks of the road, and running from Penn avenue to Butler street, was lately sold for $20,000. It was sold by Mr. J. B. Epping to S. Dietrich. Ten years ago the whole triangular square would not have brought that figure.

MR. JOHN B. DALLAS, of the firm of Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, this city, has been awarded the government contract for the transportation of troops and supplies between Sioux City, Iowa, and Fort Benton, Montana Territory, and intermediate points. The contract extends from March 20th, 1873, to October 31st, 1873.

HENRY GAUTSCHY, a tobacconist, made information before Alderman Taylor charging John Mather with false pretence. It is alleged that defendant obtained cigars to the value of $120 under false pretence, having promised on delivery to pay for same but getting them into his possession refused to do so. The accused was held to bail.

HENRY EDWARDS was committed to the Workhouse for thirty days by Deputy Mayor Irwin for disorderly conduct, the charge being preferred by his mother. The parties are colored, Henry being a son of the prosecutrix and anything but a dutiful one. Mrs. Edwards swore that in a fit of rage the defendant seized a razor and threatened to cut her throat.

THE special committees appointed by Allegheny Councils, to consider the petition of the people of the North End District, asking to be consolidated with Allegheny, met last evening. After some discussion, a resolution was adopted requesting the Assessor of that district to be present at the next meeting, to state whether the requisite number of property holders have signed the petition. The meeting then adjourned.

AUGUST HETZEL was charged before Deputy Mayor Sausbury with assault and battery on oath of Gertrude Och, who keeps a saloon on Washington street, South Side. She alleged that on Monday evening the defendant when intoxicated assaulted and beat her and also attacked her servant girl. Hetzel was arrested but effected a settlement of the case with the prosecutor, and after a night's lodging in the lock-up was discharged.

A WELL-KNOWN tobacconist of Market street is charged before Alderman O'Donnell with fraudulently secreting or removing goods with intention of defrauding his creditors. Alexander Blessing, of York county, this State, the prosecutor, alleges that a note for $461 which he holds against defendant was obtained by fraud. He also charges that the defendant sold goods below their value, all with intent to cheat. The defendant, who by the way is an extensive dealer, gave bail for a hearing on the charge.

J. L. PETERS, publisher of music, New York, sends us, through Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, a package of new sheet music, embracing "The Signal Waltz," by Theodore Von Lahache; "Christmas Gifts March," by C. Kinkel; "Gracie's Waltz," same composer; "Geraldine," song and chorus, by W. O. Fiske; "He Kissed Me Good-by at the Gate," song and chorus by James E. Stewart. All these are worthy a place in every amateur's portfolio. They can be had of the Messrs. Kleber.

THREE hundred new volumes have been added to the Allegheny Library. The committee report that three hundred more volumes will be forwarded here in a few days. These books are purchased out of the one thousand dollars appropriated for this purpose by the Board of School Controllers a few weeks ago. The addition of such a large number of books to the Library will make it still more attractive to both children and adults, and the new volumes will likely soon be eagerly taken by the young people.

THE MESSRS. WOOD.

The Plan Arranged by the Creditors—A Substitute Proposed Therefor.

The arrangement made by the creditors of James Wood, Sons & Co. and James Wood & Co., has already been announced, as follows:

The firms are to have three years to cancel their obligations, the first payment of one-fifth to be made one year hence, and the same amount to be paid semi-annually thereafter. They are to conduct their works in their own name, but under the direction of a supervisory board of three, consisting of W. K. Nimick, of Singer, Nimick & Co.; B. F. Jones, of Jones & Laughlin; and William Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, who are to have absolute control of the property of James Wood, Sons & Co., and conduct it as they shall deem best.

All of the creditors do not agree to the above arrangement, and the following circular, prepared by a well known legal gentleman of this city, has been submitted as a substitute:

A Deed of Trust or Voluntary Assignment to Messrs. Jones, Phillips, Nimick, Kimberly and Speerman on the following trust, viz:

To take possession of the property, and appoint a manager or managers and clerks under them, to operate the furnaces, mills and coal mines so long as may be necessary to work up and convert into a saleable condition all the stock and material on hand, and to add any further stock necessary to work up the present stock, and use moneys derived from sales for such purposes, and as soon as a reasonable price may be had to sell the real estate, or so much as may be necessary to pay the creditors; with full power in the trustees to use their best judgment as to time and terms, and parts or portions sold, and entire discretion as to operating the works, &c., keeping in view the best interests of the creditors and least sacrifice of assignors' property.

The following reasons are given for this course:

1. A trust deed or assignment is a proceeding known and provided for by law, whilst an extension with the advisory committee attachment is an attempt at the same thing outside of the law and an entirely new and untried experiment, giving a committee powers with no law to enforce them. It is admitted by all that Messrs. Wood should have a committee, then why not a committee with legal powers.

2. A trust deed or assignment places the desired advisory committee itself under the responsibility and gives it the powers and remedies of trustees, the other plan allows neither of these advantages.

3. The trust deed secures all the property at once for the present creditors, and under exclusive control of the trustees, and gives any creditor the power of at least once a year having an account, but not the power to annul the trust or wind up the business as long as the trustees are properly managing, and all the trust property has eventually to be accounted for.

4. The trustees named above were mostly suggested by the Messrs. Wood themselves, and are friendly disposed to them, and are such men as the creditors could all confide in, and it would be to the advantage of the creditors to have one or two of the trustees or committee in the neighborhood of the main property at Wheatland.

5. The extension and Advisory Committee plan leaves all the property and the contracting of new debts under the legal power of the debtors, which is questionable policy.

6. The Advisory Committee has no legal status, and because it cannot be expected that men however good, when they have no interest or legal responsibility of any kind, or compensation would give that amount of time and service necessary to a careful insight and control of so extensive a business; and if it happened the committee and the Messrs. Wood should disagree, the only remedy would be the abandonment of the whole scheme and to begin where we propose to begin now, either by an assignment or bankruptcy.

7. If Messrs. Wood should see fit to differ with the committee, or sell and convey portions of their real estate without consulting the committee, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so; and a bill in equity to cancel such conveyance would be a tedious remedy, and would not affect a bona-fide purchaser for value; and doubtful whether the creditors could invoke the power of the Bankrupt Court in such event.

8. Under the extension every new debt made by the Messrs. Wood, could put them and the whole property into bankruptcy and such power might be used by the new creditors over them greatly to the prejudice of the old.

9. There can be no objection to the trust or assignment which does not apply with greater force to the extension, neither can it be carried out except by common consent of all creditors. The character of the trustees named above, and the certainty of good management under a legal trust and exclusive control of such trustees, would be more likely to gain common consent and the enlarged power given as above to the trustees, if deemed necessary, and even without this, by acquiescence of four months on a creditors part he could not afterwards put the concern into bankruptcy.

10. The extension impliedly excludes all inquiry as to extent of property, or the members of the firms, or the nature and amount of debts held by relatives.

11. While Messrs. Wood ought to have every reasonable facility to save what they can of their alleged surpius million assets, it ought not to be at their creditors' risk.

Bankruptcy is threatened, but even in that event the creditors have exclusive power of choosing trustees, and can choose those above named, or others like them, and on petition of a respectable number and amount of creditors, the Bankrupt Court would give all necessary power to work up or dispose of the stock.

Even bankruptcy is better than the slip shod plan of a committee with veto and other proposed powers, but without legal power to enforce them.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Speer & Co. vs. Dr. Arnold Hertz—action on a promissory note—the jury found for the defendant. The issue turned upon a question of fact, as to whether defendant had been served with notice of protest. The notary public, Mr. Cassiday, testified that he left the notice at the doctor's office, but was not distinct in his recollection as to whether the doctor or any one else was in at the time. The doctor testified that he never received the notice, and only ascertained that the note had gone to protest when he sent down to the bank to inquire as to whether it had been paid. He was corroborated in this by the messenger whom he sent to the bank. The jury, therefore, found in effect that the notice had not been served.

THE STORY OF A $10,000 MORTGAGE.

The next case taken up was that of Alexander McClurg for use of Alexander C. McClurg, now for use of David L. Smith vs. Dr. Wm. T. McClurg. This is an action on a mortgage. Alexander and Wm. T. McClurg are brothers, have resided here for many years, and are now both in "the sere and yellow leaf."

The counsel for plaintiff, W. D. Moore, Esq., in opening his side of the case, said that on November 15, 1854, Wm. T. McClurg, defendant, executed a mortgage to his brother Alexander, in the sum of $10,000, upon a piece of property on Wood street, in this city, payable in five years from date, with interest payable semi-annually; that on the 5th of February, 1872, this mortgage was assigned to his (Alexander's) son, Alexander C. McClurg, of Chicago, who had been "burnt out" in the great fire, and who wished to raise money on it; that the assignee, finding some dispute about it, and not wishing to engage in a lawsuit with his uncle, assigned the papers to Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, with whom he had had business relations previous to his removal to Chicago, and for whose use this suit was brought. The mortgage, with its assignments, and the bond, were submitted in evidence.

M. W. Acheson, Esq., counsel for defendant, then gave "the other side." He stated that way back in 1839 or '40, Alexander McClurg failed in business, and became financially embarrassed; that he then called upon his brother William T., for assistance; that this brother had stood by him before and since, as a brother should, and exhibited a willingness to help him; that he was asked to loan his mortgage to raise money to settle some pressing claims; that he executed the mortgage now in suit, the genuineness of which was not denied, but admitted; that for some reason or other it did not suit the parties who were to advance the money upon it, and it was not used; that some fifteen days afterwards he executed another mortgage, for $8,000, which was satisfactory, and which was sold to enable Alexander to pay his debts; that Wm. T. was subsequently sued on this mortgage, and paid it; that in 1865, the late Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., was appointed to make a final settlement of all claims and accounts between Alexander and Wm. T. McClurg, covering many years, and that after a full investigation, satisfactory to both, he awarded a balance due Wm. T. of $1,100; and that now, after the lapse of eighteen years, this old mortgage is brought to light and made the subject of a claim. This was a very extraordinary case, and a poor reward for brotherly kindness. The mortgage in controversy, executed in 1854, had not been put upon record until 1872.

Wm. T. McClurg was then called, and testified as to the nature of the transaction and the circumstances attending it. The first mortgage—the one now in suit—had been superseded by another, and the amount changed to $8,000. He supposed that his brother, or the attorneys, had cancelled the first mortgage, and he paid no further attention to it. It was not intended to have been used; and ought to have been destroyed. The witness also testified in regard to the settlement of all claims between him and his brother, by Mr. Shinn, in 1865, and produced a copy of the award in his favor, of $1,100. The hearing of this witness occupied nearly the remainder of the day. Rebutting testimony will be offered this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

18. John Huckestein vs. Bollard.
146. Close vs. McCully & Co.
24. James Neeley vs. Isaac Richey.
27. P. Wensel vs. Pittsburgh Steam Brick Co.
28. Wm. Wensel vs. same.
32. Aarber Alleys vs. Schoeff.
47. Work vs. Wilson.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case of James Gest and James Jackson, charged with robbing James R. Ferguson, as reported yesterday, went to the jury at noon. Jury out.

Wm. Haley, charged with assault and battery with intent to rape, on oath of Bridget Tallon, was acquitted, but ordered to pay one-half the costs.

Wm. Seaser plead guilty to a charge of larceny by bailee, and Thomas Kurney to a charge of larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

In the case of Henry Coleman, charged with seduction, on oath of Hannah Fix, a *nol pros.* was allowed on payment of costs.

John B. Sarver was next placed on trial for assault and battery, on oath of Jacob M. Gusky. Sarver went to collect some taxes, which Gusky refused to pay, when, as the latter alleges, he was assaulted and beaten. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against

Christina Baker,	Henry Gerk,
John Brennan,	Michael Hughes,
Richard Wray,	James Morgan (2),
John H. Kelly,	John B. Sarber,
Henry Butler,	Geo. Irwin,
David Mooney et al.,	Stockdale Smith,
Frank Wolf,	Fred. Smoker.
Fred. Feufl,	Louis Bergstresser et al.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of James Barrett et ux. vs. George McAnally et ux. a judgment of nonsuit was entered.

Wm. Gilkey vs. Conrad Fisher. Verdict for defendant, and a balance of $35 certified in his favor.

Kirkenbuhl & Co. vs. Day & Stimple. Action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $81 50.

Lorenz Kunzelman vs. Christian Becker. Action for damages for breach of contract for the sale of property in McKeesport. After a jury had been sworn the cause was continued at cost of plaintiff.

David M. Evans vs. George Brawdy, Sr. On trial.

In the matter of application for a charter of incorporation of the Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, a final order was granted.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

42. Stokely vs. Gisey et al.
59. Nicholas vs. Shrying.
82. Whittaker vs. Duff et al.
83. McMasters vs. Wallace.
84. Kane vs. King.
85. McMichael vs. McClarren.
86. Jackson & Son vs. Robinson.
87. Mullin vs. Putnam.
88. Haws vs. Shields.
90. The Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co. vs Brown et al.
91. Robinson, Jr. vs. Meyers.
93. Dodds vs. Atkinson.
95. Dicken vs. Morgan et al.
96. Rogers, Creeban & Appel vs. Attvater & Co.
97. Osterling vs. Gorman et ux.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Messrs. G. D. Dummett & Co., bankrupts, of this city, arguments were heard, after which the Court adjourned.

Fire at the Robinson House.

At about half past ten o'clock last night fire was discovered in room No. 17 of the Robinson House third story. An alarm was given, and for a time consternation prevailed among the inmates. The gentleman occupying the room noticed smoke, and when he came to believe that something was burning about the house thought it was in another room. Investigation proved it to be in a partition there, and that it had been smouldering for some time. It had caught from the fire place, which was close by. The alarm was soon given by the telegraph, and the fire department was on the ground promptly; but their services were not needed, the fire having been put out with buckets of water. The "scare" in the hotel caused a very sudden tumbling down stairs of baggage, and a quantity of it. Never was there a more hasty exit of "bag and baggage" from a hotel. The damage was slight.

All Persons Desiring

to buy or sell any bank, insurance or any other local stocks are requested to give their orders to Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. Stocks bought and sold on commission. Full information promptly furnished concerning any local stocks.

A Step in Advance.

The triumphs of invention in late years have been frequent and numerous, but no recent improvement has attracted more wide spread attention, or has been taken up more rapidly, than the Anderson Sash Balance. Its merits are apparent even on superficial examination, and the more extensively it is introduced the greater becomes the demand for it. It entirely dispenses with cords and weights, and is operated with the greatest ease and in the most satisfactory manner. It is simple, effective and durable, and can be applied to all kinds of windows. It has been extensively introduced in this and other cities, and its reputation is its best recommendation. The headquarters of the company are at No. 70 Smithfield street, where the balance and its *modus operandi* can be seen.

The Best and Cheapest

Place to buy trunks is at Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street.

President Grant's Inauguration

Came off yesterday with distinguished *eclat*, and T. J. Wallace, 31 Sixth street (formerly St. Clair), is extending his already capacious storeroom to large dimensions. This measure has become necessary from this gentleman's increased business, and the enormous stock of tobacco, cigars, snuff, &c., that have to be constantly kept on hand to supply his numerous friends. Merchants needing tobacco and cigars will now have better facilities for selecting choice stock, and they will find it to their own interests to send in their orders to this establishment, and they will be promptly filled with unobjectionable goods.

Get a Bargain

By buying your trunk from Vogel & Graham, No. 118 Wood street.

Storerooms and Offices for Rent.

The attention of business men is invited to the advertisement of Wm. Carr, which appears under the head of for rent. The advertiser offers to rent two storerooms in the new building on Penn avenue, opposite the Fort Wayne Depot. The rooms are large and very desirable ones for persons seeking a business stand in that locality. Offices in the same building, and also Carr's iron front building, Fifth avenue, can be rented by applying to Mr. Carr, at No. 327 Liberty street.

Vogel and Graham,

Proprietors of "the cheapest trunk house in the city," No. 118 Wood street, are doing a large business, nothwithstanding the intense cold weather.

The Best Wagons

In use are the city, farm and plantation iron axle and iron axle thimble skein wagons, manufactured by C. Coleman & Son, proprietors of the Duquesne wagon works, Nos. 16 and 19 (inclusive) Marion avenue, near the soldiers' monument, Allegheny city. The same firm manufacture every description of spring wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, etc., and furnish a quality of work that cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the country. Messrs. Coleman & Son have in store, ready for use 400,000 feet of dry lumber, and all their stock is thoroughly seasoned before being worked. Repairing is promptly done at the works. WS

The Cold Weather

Does not prevent Vogel & Graham, No. 118 Wood street, from giving their numerous customers great bargains in trunks, valises and traveling bags.

All Persons Interested

In the New York Stock Market, are invited to call at the office of Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. Constant communication with New York by telegraph. Quotations cheerfully furnished and latest information given on application. Orders for purchase or sale of stocks promptly excuted.

Wanted, First Class Mortgages.

Apply to Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, 116, Smithfield street. $50,000 on hand for investment in first class mortgages.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and note broker, 116, Smithfield street, gives special attention to the negotiation of commercial paper. Manufacturers and others desiring to have paper negotiated are requested to call on him. All business done on commission.

The Right Place,

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s,
To buy fine vases and China ware,
Shades of all kinds for wax flowers,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy,

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable. These Candies are put up in 25 cent boxes convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. MWF

DIED:

GOOD—At Perrysville, McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., on Tuesday morning, March 4th, at 7:20, Mrs. UNITY L., wife of Henry Good.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will leave Charles, Peebles & McGuire's Livery Stables, corner of Sandusky and Church avenue, Allegheny city, at 8 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALDEN—On Tuesday morning, March 4th, at 1½ o'clock, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. ALDEN, late Superintendent of the Monongahela House, aged sixty-one years.

Funeral notice hereafter.

CRISWELL—On Tuesday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH A., wife of John A. Criswell, in the thirtieth year of her age.

Funeral THIS MORNING from the residence of her husband, 66 East Jefferson street, Allegheny city, to proceed to Freeport on the 9 25 A. M. train. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WHITESIDES—Of consumption, on Monday morning, the 3d inst., at half past 8 o'clock, WILLIAM WHITESIDES, son of Mrs. Dr. Page, of Allegheny city.

The funeral services will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, Ninth street.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,

UNDERTAKER,

117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT $35 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

179 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

ALGERIA, Wed., March 5	SAMARIA, Wed., M'ch 26
CALABRIA, Wed., M'ch 12	ABYSSINIA, Wed., A'l 2
PARTHIA, Wed., M'ch 19	ALGERIA, Wed., April 9

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

N. B.—Cabin plans on band.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.

Engagement of the Popular Actor,

Mr. FRANK MAYO,

Assisted by the Young Comedienne,

MISS EFFIE E. ELLSLER.

MONDAY EVENING, March 3, 1873, the new play of

Davy Crocket.

Davy Crocket .... Frank Mayo.
Eleanor Vaughn .... Miss Effie E. Ellsler.
(Her first appearance this season.)
Davy Crocket Matinee.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.

FRED. AIMS .... Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS .... Stage Manager and Advertiser.

Exhilerating Wednesday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.
GREAT $13,000 SENSATION TO-NIGHT,

By Mlle Geraldine, Leo, Mons Leopold—Leap 25 feet in the air as if shot from a cannon. Also, Mlle. Gertie, Miss Patti Rosa, Tommy Murray, Castellatt, Jas. H. Budworth, the Carrolls, Morrissey and Emerson, Miss Tilly Prestage, the Clinetop Sisters.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER, PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE .... Lessees and Proprietors.

LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2:30.

TO-NIGHT—The La Vantine Brothers, Sadie Rogers, Thomas and Heany, Miss Annette La Point, Maffit and Jaffrey, the great J. W. McAndrews, &c. The Local Option Fight; the Female Minstrels and the local drama entitled the Mill Girls of the Twin Cities. Coming—The Great Lauri Family.

CONCERT AND TABLEAUX

AT THE

Pittsburgh Female College,

FOR BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7TH, 1873.

TICKETS .... 50 CENTS.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

The Fourteenth Lecture of the Course, on

Thursday Evening, March 6,

By the Matchless Orator,

Wendell Phillips.

Subject—"FROUDE."

ADMISSION .... 75 CENTS.

An Orchestral Prelude will be given, commencing at 7 o'clock, under the direction of Prof. Toerge, who has selected a choice programme for the occasion.

FREE LECTURE,

AT THE ROOMS OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association,

On THURSDAY EVENING, March 6th,

Commencing at 8 o'clock, by

REV. W. D. HOWARD, D. D.

Subject—"ST. PATRICK."

Admission Free, and all persons invited.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

March 5, 1873—List No. 10.

To obtain any of those letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Mrs B
Alexander Vine
Algeo Mrs A
Allen Mrs Joe S
Albra Elizabeth P
Agnew Mrs M
Anderson Susan 2
Asper Anna M
Ashburn Mrs Elzbh
Banger Mrs M
Banta Mrs W
Barth Mrs Julia
Barnel Emma
Beney Mrs Sarah
Beery Hannah
Blackstone Mary
Beach Molly
Beck Evy
Bell Bessie B
Bird Audie
Biddle Mrs D
Bonsall Mrs Adelia M
Bollenberg Mrs M
Brann Mrs Mary A
Brennan Elizbth
Brown Mrs Jas
Brooks Eliza
Butler Mary
Burke Jennie M
Bucher Caroline
Bulter Kate
Bennington Mrs M
Buckley Sadie
Cain Mrs Mary J
Cain Mrs Eliza
Cadawalader Mrs C W
Carter Hattie D
Carlisle Jessie
Clarle Mrs Mary
Christy Mrs M M
Christy Anna
Combs Mrs Mary
Conlon Lizzy
Cooley Estella
Critchlow Jennie
Crook Maggie
Coughlin Mary
Dawson Mrs L
Linen Mrs Julia
Dover Mrs Kate
Dolphine Mrs M
Donohue Rosanna S
Draper Hattie
Drew & Co Madam L
Drasel Mrs Mary
Dunn Kate
Dubee Emma
Dunbar Mrs H C
Duff Mrs Lizzie E
Elder Lizzie
Edgerton Edith
Edmundson Hilda
English Mrs Wm B
Emloth Maggie
Ewing Mrs Mary A
Fineo Catharine
Finch Kate
Florence Matilda
Fleming Jane
Flaherty Maria
Foster Bella
Foale Lotta
Fraey Mrs B
Garland Emma
Gibson Mrs Sarah
Gibson Mrs W (for)
Godfrey Mrs Eliza M
Grant Mrs Emma
Groves Mrs Mary A
Greene Mrs C
Gresne E
Hagerman Mrs K
Haines Annie
Hettich Josephine 2
Hiller Ella
Hill Mrs C B
Hool Annie
Hollie May
Hodge Mrs A A
Horne Mattie P
Horn Mrs Ruth J
Irwin Mrs M J
Jamison Eliza J
Johns Sadie
Jones Mrs O
Johnson Susan A
Johnson Susan E
Johnson Mrs A
Johnson Mary A
Kane Mrs Hugh
Kantz Emma
Keane Mary (for)
Kernan Ellen
Lawson Alterica
Lewis Mrs
Lindsay Mrs H
Low Jennie
Lowry Mrs F C
Loyd Sarah
Lyon Mrs Minnie
Martin Mrs J W
Mack Annie
Marriott Mrs E
Manning M
Mabberg Mrs
Mackey Mary O
Mews Rebecca
Mains Margaret
Miller Mary
Miller Mollie
Miller Mrs
Miller Bella
Morning Mrs H
Morndel Mrs L
Montgomery Mrs C
Montgomery Mrs F
Moore Mrs Sarah
Moore Jennie
Myers Mrs H A
Mullen Nona
Mulard Ellen
Murphy Anna
Murray Alice
McCafferty Ida
McCormick Mrs M
McClung Mrs M
McClary Rose A
McCune Mrs E
McCutcheon Mrs A
McDonald Susan
McGovern Mrs P (for)
[illegible] Susan
McNeely Mrs C
Nelson Mary
Neave Mrs Robt
Nevin Mrs Nancy
Noon Mrs Julia
Noone Julia
O'Neil Anna M
Paul Jennie
Pollock Hattie
Patterson Sarah J
Raymond Mrs
Reese Catharine
Reddick Sarah
Reese Mrs Margt
Rice Bell
Riley Lizzy
Richardson Mrs P
Richardson R J
Roberts Carrie
Rone Catharine
Roosvelt Mrs Jane
Ross Eva
Ramer Mrs Mary E
Robb Lizzy
Rouke Mrs H
Rushton Mrs J
Ryan Sadie E
Schwingner Lizzy
Scott Mary V
Saddler Annie R G
Shannon Lizzy S
Shaw Mrs Mary M
Seacre Mrs M E
Sherman Lizzy
Shreem Mrs Ann
Shepperd Lizzy
Simmons Mary A
Sims Lizzy
Snyder Mollie
Stewart Mrs
Stokely Hattie
Stacey Mrs E
Telfer Miss
Talbot Mrs A
Thomas Mary
Tilsoyd M
Turgon Mrs Mary
Turner Mrs M
Tyson Lucy A
Unger Mrs
Vandegrift Mrs H J
Warlock Mrs J
Walker Sadie
Ward Mrs Kate
Ward Mary
Wiggins Margt
Westerwelt F W
West Mrs Kate
Williams Mrs E L
Winder Mrs H
Wilson Mrs Lydia
Wilkinson Mrs H
Wright Mrs (for)
Worthington D
Young Marian

VARIETY.

"M E S"

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873.

Adams Oliver
Adams H L
Adair J W
Albree Jos
Alcacot Wm 2
Allen B C
Alexander M
Alexander W A
Adgedar Henry
Anderson E F
Arefold S
Arnold B 2
Arnold Frank
Atkins E
Ball L
Banks Thos
Bankerd Wm
Bapps T
Barker W H
Barton Jno
Basel Fred
Bears Peter
Baum A L
Barber F
Barrett Wm
Barrett Jona
Barnes Mr
Batterbee Jno
Becker Fred
Bear Lewis
Benny J H
Benson C H
Beck Andrew
Benner W E
Bennett, Wm Jr
Bell Wm
Beamer Henry
Berger G
Berbriner Henry
Best A
Bickerstaff Capt
Birmingham, Watson & Co
Bitner Geo
Bingham H H
Blackburn O B
Blake Mr
Boulton Alex
Bowman J F
Best Wm
Boyd Barney
Booth Geo R
Boone H D
Booe F C
Boacher John
Brown Dr W
Brown Alex
Brown Jas H
Barnard C A
Breck & Co
Bonnell Geo
Brough Wm
Brady W & Co
Brownel Mr
Braden N J
Bradley Jno
Buckley R & Co
Burke Bros
Buchanan Geo
Bush Jno H
Butcher Dr
Burney Dennis
Butterfield & Co
Burns Jno
Caldwell Geo T
Campbell Bartley
Cafferty Bryan
Cadawalader Thos
Calbert F
Cain A E W
Cain Robt J
Carr Jno
Carney Westly
Castle Chas
Caum Thos
Carrigan Wm
Carroll Thos
Carroll & Co
Carricoli Peter
Carpner N E
Cash Chas
Carter Geo
Carson A J & S H
Chaffrey Saml
Charles John
Chear Lawrence
Chase H & Co
Chapman Capt Wm
Chadbour C H
Charlton Jas H
Chambers Frank
Chamberlin J E
Chamberlin Chas
Cleary Jno (for)
Clotworthy Saml
Christy Dr Jas H
Cook A
Cook J D
Cook A & Co
Clark Chas
Clark J B
Clark H
Clara Jas
Clark Rev M
Clark E
Clark G A
Clark Jno
Clark Richard
Coffer Geo & Emma
Collins & Co
Cosade J B
Cousin F H
Camp M L
Conroy Jno
Corcoran And
Coyle Henry
Cornell & Werling
Combs A 2
Coulter Mr
Coury H B
Croce Jas
Connelly Jas
Cronin Jno
Cronin Nathan
Crichlow N
Crider & Bro
Cryster H B
Cribble Jno
Cromme Wm
Cubage Jno
Carnyn Jno (for)
Culver Nathan V
Cunningham H M
Davis Jno W
Davis Ed
Davis Peter S
Davis David
Davidson Samuel (for)
Delpcan & Co
Decke Alex
Delane Harry
Dell Geo M
Demert Wm J
Dell Jas
DeBarm Hollis G
Dennison H
Dittman J F & Co
Dibel Fulton
Dixon Bros
Dixon Heirs
Deibert Jno (for)
Dowron Gen John A
Dobson Chas
Donaldson H
Donnell Jas
Dougherty M H
Dougherty P
Doherty Thos (for)
Drake Frank & Co
Driscol Dennis P
Durand & Hagerty
Dupon Clarence H
Dubrine Dewis
Duncan Mr
Duncan C B D
Duncan John
Dyer Saml
Dyer Wm
Erdley Jas (for)
Edward David B (for)
Eckman Warren
Egan Michael
Edgerton D W
Elliott R M
Engelharb Mr
Enis Jno
Etter H A
Erwin C M
Emerson Jas E
Ewer Daniel
Evans J T
Fairbanks Edwin
Farrin Terrence
Fairchild Alex
Fagan David
Ferguson Samuel (for)
Fennessy Jas
Fechimer & Workman
Finkbrier Rev J W 2
Fisher G
Fisher L C
Fitzgerald J J
Fleming L
Fleming Jno E
Foley Pat
Folger & Clark
Fogle Jno E
Fowler Van B
Foster H K
Foster Fred E
Foster H B
Fry Geo
Frazier G W
Freeman G P
Fuller C
Fundis Lewis
Gannon Jno
Gaskill Jas
Gates Geo
Gamage Dr Thos A
Gelder H
Gibbons J F
Gist Thos J
Glasby Jno (for)
Gleason F L
Glass W H
Glass Saml
Gordon Wm
Goldsmith Jno
Gohring Jno
Gould Frank H
Grayson Jno
Grassman Roland
Gray Wm D
Gray Ed
Green Wm H
Graves Thos
Griffith G (for)
Gregg Jas
Guyther J W
Hayden Aug
Hallowell Mor
Hawkins Jas
Hanna Rev T H
Hengel & Co Jos
Hancock Chas
Hamilton G W
Harden Henry
Harrington & Goodman
Harkins Pat
Hart Pat
Hart W M
Hardy Jno
Harper Geo
Harper Jno
Hawkins Wm
Hatfield A G
Hassler D S
Hatch D P 2
Hayne G D
Hays Harry
Hellard Jno
Hessey Jno
Heddington L 2
Hetty Peter
Hendricks Benj
Hegell F P
Heard W H
Herron W F
Henderson T P
Henneman H C
Hice Jacob
Hibbs L S
Hill Jas H
Hirsh Danl
Hinrod Chas
Hill W M
Hill Hugh (for)
Hollern Rev F
Howells Jabez
Holland E P
Hofman W W
Hopkins W T
Hough Saml
Hough S
Howard H A
Harrington W J
Hoshen R C
Hoseack A E
Horner G W
Hyde D B
Hubbard W G
Hunzinger Jacob
Hudson Bros
Hughes Jno
Hughes J C
Humphrey Robt
Hunter Rev W H 3
Hunter W C
Inder Robt
Irwin C M
Jackson R A
James Thos
James H (for)
Jenkins L S
Jenkins Jno
Joseph Jacob
Jones Steph H
Joyce Wm
Joyce J
Jones & Co
Jones Ernest
Jones Wm
Jones Danl
Johnston & Co J F
Johnston J D
Kamp Wm
Kanna Jas
Kahn H M
Kaye Jno
Keohan Jno
Keys Jas W
Keck Jno
Keith A A
Kenyon J J
Kennedy J A
Kennedy W J A
Kelly Wm C
Kelly Henry
Kindlin Jno
Kirk Frank
Kidd Jno F
Kirkwood A B
Kirkpatrick A G
Kirkpatrick A & K & Co
Klages R
Klotz G
Koch Arnold
Krebbs T J
Krebbs Geo
Kregan N S
Kuester J M & G D
Lamm Jno
Laser Philip
Lapper Jas (for)
Laughery H
Lauck Ed
Lang Jno
Laying Thos
Lawson S B
Lanson J S
Lewiens Evan
Leirick W O
Lewis Saml C
Lee W A
Liberte S
Libis Jacob
Logan J W (for)
Logan J
Logan J P
Lowe Geo
Lobenstrom H
Leothor & Tyson
Loughrey J Frew
Lowry Jno
Lowry Jno M
Lovitz Jacob
Lloyd Evan
Lutes G W
Lutz Franklin
Luthringer Jos
Lyons Jno
Lyons W B
Lyons Geo
Ludinger Mr
Lynch J
Lysle Jas M
Lysle Robt J
Mackintosh J M
Maffet & Co J
Mancing Mr
Mason Jno 2
Maginnis Capt W
Manchester & Jennings
Mackley J L
Mactel Rev D (for)
March & Slider
Marchand J L
Martin Wm
Martin Pat
Marshall W S or L
Mertz J (5th av)
Millecen L M
Miltenberger A
Mishler B
Mills & Davis
Mindenburger Jno
Michaels M A
Midbaugh & Kingsley
Miller A S
Miller Chas
Miller & Williams
Miller Hoston
Mitchell Jas
Mitchell J G
Monson J
Morgan T R
Morgan Jas
Morgan Geo
Morgan Rev R C
Moore Wm
Moore Jno
Moore W A
Moore Chas
Morris & Arthurs
Morris Wm
Murray M H
Murray Felix (for)
Myers Jacob (20th ward)
Myery Saml
Murr J
Muse Jno J
Munkedick Christ
Muller Jos
Muller Louis
Myett P
McAdoo Jno
McAfee Jas
McAlister Chas (for)
McBeth Wm
McCandless P 2
McCandless A W
McCafferty Chas
McClenaon H
McCarty Hon Mr (St Clair st)
McClure Jas
McClosky Jno
McClurg Lowrie
McClay R
McClure J J
McCary Wm
McConnell W J
McCoy B N Jr
McCombs, Townsend & Co
McCombs Wm
McCormick D C
McCormick & Co D C
McCorrell Robt
McCreery S F 2
McCune W H
McCurdy Alex
McCurdy Jas
McCutcheon S
McDermott J B
McEwen Danl
McElfresh A
McGnao T
McGirr Dr J E
McGahey W J
McGowan Mart
McGregor Jno
McKenna P
McKibbon L S
McKibbon S
McKirdy Jas
McKee J P
McKerahan Clar
McLaughlin H T
McLain M J
McMahon Robt
McNally Pat
McMillin S F
McMillen G W
McSweeny Rev J E
McWilliams A B
McWilliams A P
Newton Ensign
Neshart Fred
Newport Wm
Newman Ed
Nelson Henry, 2
Nixon G W
Nicholson R D
Noonan Richard
Nugent Gus (for)
Ollenhauser Geo
Omsler Isaac
Olber Geo
Okes Geo C
O'Connell Dennis
O'Donahue J (for)
O'Connor Thos
O'Neal Andw
O'Neal Jno, 2
O'Sullivan Michl
Page Chas R
Patter T S
Parmester O L
Parton Marcus
Payne Chas
Padden J P
Park Jos
Parker Samuel
Patterson Jas, 2
Patterson Baird
Patterson J J
Patterson Wilson
Perry R T
Petrol W A
Petril Chas
Pettigrew Jno H
Philips Dr Jno
Philips Jos
Pimbs Wm
Piner Deva I
Pichell B
Pollock Chas
Pomroy Ed
Pounds S H
Porter H
Porie Henry
Port Robt
Proctor Jno S
Pursel & Co C
Quigg Isaac
Quillan Jas
Quinn Daniel P
Ramsey Alfred C
Rahm Chas
Reed Jas
Richard D P
Reeder Saml
Reinsteins Bros
Reynolds Geo W
Riegel Wm
Ritter Henry
Rotter & Co
Rowley W G
Robertson & Fairchild
Robson Wm
Rourke Thos
Robb S W
Rogers Seth C
Robinson Wm
Rupp W H
Rubin A
Robinson Paul
Rape & Co
Rumbaugh Israel
Ryan W T
Sanders Amos
Sanders Cole
Schmidt Porter J
Scobie Arch (for)
Scheek Henry
Scott Jas
Scott Jno K
Schwan Geo
Settle Capt Jno A
Seymour Daniel
Seedom, Shaw & Stewart
Sheaben Malachi
Shaw Rev W P
Shiras Alex P, 2
Shaffer Harry C
Shoy Jno
Shea Michael
Saussaney P
Shaler Prof L
Shepley F
Shide Henry
Sherridan Thos
Seaforth Capt A
Sibbett R M
Silbey Adam
Simpson Oscar F
Slowey Jno
Smyser C W
Smith Geo
Snowden Wm
Snow W B
Snyder Amos, 2
Snyder Bros
Snyder O J
Snyder D S
Smith J H
Smith B A
Smith, Francis & Wells
Smith Chas
Smith Luther C
Smith Thos J
Sommer & Co C
Sorber Thos
Sprayer Geo
Spencer C W
Speers C C
Springer Jno
Springer & Co J C
Spalding S
Steenson Thos K
Sterling J J
Stimston Wm
Stamerfield Abey
Stauff Frank
Stallbander W
Steele Jno W
Stadleman C
Stranger & Bro
Stafford Thos (for)
Stewart J
Stewart Wm H
Stewart M
Stewart Rev S
Stewart Geo W
Stewart A L
Stephenson H
Street C S
Strain Over
Stowater Chas
Strong & Armstrong
Sturin J G
Strott & Bronson
Starling Jas
Starling Harry
Sweeny Pat (for)
Sweeny, McClung & Co
Sweeny Michl (for)
Sylla F
Tate Jno
Targard Samuel
Taggart & Co E R
Taylor A M
Taylor Jno W
Towlison Richard
Theobald Chas
Thomas Ervin
Thompson Thos
Thornsyke J, 2
Thorn J O
Thorn Jos
Tierste M W F
Tompkins Wm
Treubler Thos
Tricker Gilman H
Volmer Chas
Verner & Co
Wadlow Frank
Waddell & Son J
Wainbrough E
Wagonknecht E
Wall Wm
Wallace E
Walker Robt
Watkins Arthur
Watson Thos
Watson Philip
Warner H B
Weeling Jno H
Weeler S
Weymouth E
Weiner Saml T
Weyman Aloes
Weiss Chas
Whitaker Andw
Whipple Geo E, 2
White Robt
White Thos J
Wibelin Henry
Wilkins Jas
Wire D S
Wenzell Chas
Winch Jos
Wirvin J W
Wings Wm
Willard Geo A
Wilson Birke
Wilson Robt
Wilson Jas
Williams F A
Williams J E
Williams Jno
Williams Amos
Williams Jno A
Williams H
Woelfel & Keifer
Wolf Anton
Wolf Anthony
Wonsey Paul
Wray Matthew
Wright M
Wright Jas M
Yaskell Jas E
Young & Bros C B
Young Root
Zimmerman Frank
Zempeck & Keppart
Zimmerman T B

VARIETY.

Mortimer Troupe
Davenport Bros
Box U
S S R
East N World Pub Co
Steamboat Alex Donald
Duquesne File Wks
Petrolite Oil Wks
Agent Public Halls and Schools
English Consul
Christian Instruction
Granite Improvement Co
Shoe Last Factory
Primary Schools

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 32 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
S. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

IN STORE—
200 barrels Green Apples.
100 barrels Dried Apples.
20 barrels Fresh Eggs.
300 Prime Cheese.
20 bags Clover, 50 bags Timothy Seed.
Produce Received Daily.

LOH & COOLEY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
207 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HENRY REA, JR.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED
By the car load, bag or bushel.

WHEAT—CHOICE
Amber and Red Winter Wheat,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
253 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
Rolling Mill
AND
NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the Manufacture of Pig Metal and Rail Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill;)
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill;)
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
One Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.

This Property is very favorably located for Manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 Acres 7¾ Perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.

First Class
Residence and Grounds
IN SHARPSBURG,
CONVENIENT TO RAILROAD STATION.

The Grounds are large and beautifully located and well Planted with Fruit, Flowers and Shrubbery. The House is a

Large Double Brick House,

With Hall through the center and Rooms on each side, all finished in good style and with all the Modern improvements. The Property is a very desirable one and will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to

C. H. LOVE,
121 FOURTH AVENUE.

FOR SALE
BY
Herron & Bates,
38 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
A Choice and Desirable Dwelling,
No. 59 ROBERTS STREET, ELEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Size of Lot 22 feet front by 84 feet deep to a 20 foot alley. House of 8 rooms, two-story, pressed brick front and slate roof. The first floor 11 feet high, contains a Hall, Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and Pantry; second floor 10 feet, 3 large Bedrooms, and Bathroom, large copper bath tub, with hot and cold water; hard finish plastered, grained and papered, hot and cold Water on both floors, Gas in every room. Cellar under the whole house, with a Furnace, large Bake-oven with Ash Pit, &c. All in good order and in best Repair. Will be sold at a bargain. Part payment. For terms and particulars apply to

HERRON & BATES,
38 WOOD STREET.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, Hall and Kitchen. Hot and Cold Water in the entire House. Lot 225 feet front to 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor, front and back Portico, good and dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit trees.

The above Property will be exchanged for City Residences, being on the main ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.

McCOMBS & MELDRUM,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 110 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Have for sale several Lots on Penn avenue and East Liberty; Houses and Lots in various parts of the city. Also proprietors of Property at Dublin, Minnesota. Parties having Properties to sell or buy would do well to call.

110 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Custom House.

JOHN STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FIRE COMMISSIONERS, February 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until MARCH 1st for the

Services of a Veterinary Surgeon
FOR THE
PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT,
FOR ONE YEAR.

All Proposals to be addressed to

J. H. McELROY,
Chairman of Commission.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Similia Similibus Curantur.
HUMPHREY'S
Homeopathic Specifics

Have proved from the most ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have received the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Cures	Cents.
1.	"	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	"	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	"	CRYING-COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	"	DIARRHEA, of Children or Adults	25
5.	"	DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Colic	25
6.	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomiting	25
7.	"	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	"	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	"	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	"	DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach	25
11.	"	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
12.	"	WHITES, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	"	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	"	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	"	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	"	FEVER and AGUE, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	"	PILES, blind or bleeding	50
18.	"	OPHTHALMY, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	"	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	"	WHOOPING-COUGH, violent Coughs	50
21.	"	ASTHMA, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	"	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired Hearing	50
23.	"	SCROFULA, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	"	GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness	50
25.	"	DROPSY and scanty Secretions	50
26.	"	SEA-SICKNESS, sickness from riding	50
27.	"	KIDNEY-DISEASE, Gravel	50
28.	"	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness, or involuntary Discharges	1 00
29.	"	SORE MOUTH, Canker	50
30.	"	URINARY WEAKNESS, wetting the bed	50
31.	"	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms	50
32.	"	SUFFERINGS at change of life	1 00
33.	"	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	"	DIPTHERIA, ulcerated Sore Throat	50
35.	"	CHRONIC CONGESTIONS and Eruptions	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large 2 oz vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10 00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	from $5 to $8
Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT

Cures Piles, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores. Price, 6-oz., 50c. Pints, $1 00. Quarts, $1 75.

The Best Family Medicine known.

SOLD BY

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
DRUGGISTS,
85 MARKET STREET,
AND OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—GRAND TRUNK LINE. On and after DECEMBER 22, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

[illegible]

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 22, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

[illegible]

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 24, 1873, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

[illegible]

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

[illegible]

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after December 23d, 1872, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

[illegible]

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal street Depot.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
ROBERT NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.

[illegible]

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFING.

GRAVEL ROOFING.

FELT. PAVING & ROOFING PITCH.

Woodside & Griffith
ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN

SLATE

Office, 270 Penn Street, opposite Pa. W. Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.
DEALERS IN
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